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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1903.

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The New York Sun, referring to our article of last week entitled "The Attack on General Wood," asks us the following direct questions:

"1. What is the name of the officer serving in Cuba, especially injured by the favor shown to the friend of the President, who is said to have originated, through the medium of The Sun, the exposure of Bellairs, and the further inquiries about General Wood's career in the island which have been the natural sequel of the Bellairs incident?

"2. What is the source of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL'S supposed information about the initiative exercised in the columns of The Sun by the unnamed officer of the Army?

"3. What evidence did the aforesaid informant offer that convinced the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of the accuracy of the statement and induced our contemporary to make itself publicly responsible for the same?"

As we are not at liberty to give the information asked for we withdraw the statement to which The Sun objects and give that paper full and unreserved credit for initiating and conducting the attack upon General Wood, without suggestion or information from any officer of the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, the Revenue Cutter Service, or the National Guard. Beyond that we assume no responsibility.

months in building, is a monument to American military energy and an object lesson to the natives who, when it was first proposed, ridiculed the project and said it could never be executed. But in spite of the tremendous physical difficulties to be overcome, together with the hostile attitude of many of the Moro chiefs, the road was built, and it has given a vast and fertile agricultural region an easy outlet to the coast, which is of enormous value to the native farmers. We publish elsewhere in these columns an account of the construction of this road, written by an officer of the Army, which will interest every reader who takes pride in the achievements of the American soldier in that distant region.

If the Panama Canal Treaty is rejected by the Colombian Congress, which, we regret to say, now seems highly probable, it may lead to important changes in political conditions on the isthmus. The states of Panama and Cauca, through which the canal route passes, and the State of Antioquia are heartily in favor of ratifying the treaty, and there are intimations that these three states will secede from the Colombian Federation in case the treaty is defeated in Congress at the behest of the states which oppose it. In that event Colombia would doubtless become the scene of civil strife of the gravest character, the outcome of which no man could foretell. The one thing sure is that a successful revolution resulting in the organization of the three states above named under an independent government could not make conditions on the isthmus any worse than they are to-day. The present government of Colombia is weak, vacillating and not overly scrupulous in matters of international obligation. Its course with regard to the canal treaty appears to have been controlled by a lot of greedy politicians, who evidently believe that the United States can be induced to pay about twice as much for the canal route as the sum specified in the treaty, and who are opposing ratification merely with the hope of making money for themselves. If the treaty fails and the three states which favor it secede from the federation the isthmus may shortly become the scene of events resulting in a revision of the map of Central America. Advices from Bogota and Panama indicate a change of sentiment in favor of the treaty, the Liberals and Conservatives almost unanimously urging ratification, but there is a large and powerful element that will oppose it to the last. The treaty has become an acute issue in Colombian politics, and a writer in the Panama Star and Gazette predicts great danger for the sovereignty of Colombia if the treaty is not ratified. He declares that the United States can buy control of the French company, as Great Britain did in the case of the Suez canal, and then denounce the treaty of 1846, guaranteeing the sovereignty of Colombia. "If," the article continues, "being free of her obligation to guarantee Colombian sovereignty, the United States decides to land forces and guarantee free transit to the world's commerce, Colombia could not prevent her so doing, which would be far more dangerous than the ratifications of the treaty." The contingency predicted by the writer quoted here is so remote that it need cause no alarm in Colombia or elsewhere. Her very weakness gives Colombia her principal claim to the broadest consideration and protection of the United States.

Inasmuch as official inquiry has almost without exception disproved the charges of cruelty on the part of officers and men of the Army in the Philippines, the "anti-imperialists," with whom these charges have in most cases originated, have been forced to seek new means of supporting their campaign of vilification. The first indication of this new line of attack appears in the charge that there was looting by officers of the Army in Manila after the surrender of the city to the American forces in 1898, the specific count being that certain pictures and other objects of art from the Municipal Museum and a silver service from the Malacanhan Palace were taken by an unnamed staff officer from a Filipino to whom they had been entrusted for safe keeping. On the strength of this charge, relating to acts said to have been committed five years ago, the "anti-imperialists" pretend to believe that they can prove a scandal that will discredit the military administration in the Philippines and bolster up their waning policy of defamation here in the United States. We hope they will go right ahead with their inglorious enterprise. Every charge against an officer or man of the Army which has been presented to the War Department in actionable form has been promptly and searchingly investigated, with the result that in nearly every case the complaint has been found to have been based on perjured testimony. To investigate at this late day a charge of misconduct harking back to the days of the insurrection of 1898 seems a little like a flight into ancient history, but it is evidently the best the "anti-imperialists" can do and consequently they might as well go ahead. The outcome may land some of their Filipino tools in prison on conviction of perjury, but the "anti-imperialists" are not concerned about that.

Secretary Root's notification to the Philippine Civil Commission that nothing further must be done with the proposed act to regulate the opium traffic in the islands until the matter has been considered at Washington will be generally commended. To legalize the opium traffic in the islands would be so serious a step that it should

not be taken until all other means of dealing with the situation have been tried and found wanting. Moreover, the bill which has been proposed by the Civil Commission appears to be defective in that by forbidding the sale of opium to all but Chinese it makes a discrimination against the natives which they would probably resent. The object in restricting the sale of opium to the Chinese exclusively is of course to guard against the spread of the opium habit among the Filipinos. Once the traffic is legalized the effort to restrict the sale of the drug to any race or class will be futile. The measure proposed by the Philippine Civil Commission is a risky experiment and the Secretary of War has acted wisely in halting it. Time may show it necessary to license the opium traffic in the islands, but it can hardly be that the necessity has already arisen. Some years ago the English submitted the opium question to a commission of experts who decided that the use of this drug in India, taking the actual conditions into the account, was on the whole beneficial to the natives. The opium question in the East is the counterpart of the question as to the use of intoxicating beverages which agitates this country and England.

The establishment by the English of a new naval port on the Firth of Forth is criticised by the German papers as a menace to Germany, since it implies the formation of a new squadron intended to blockade the German ports of the North Sea in case of war and to prevent merchant vessels from reaching the ocean by going around the north of Scotland. The object of England, as interpreted by the Germans, is to threaten or attack the German forces in the Baltic and North Sea simultaneously, the squadron from St. Margaret's Hope passing round the Skaw and another force from the Channel approaching the mouth of the Elbe, as the effect would be to make it dangerous or impossible for the Germans to concentrate their squadrons in one sea or the other. It reduces, in a marked degree, the value of the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal. Ueberall points out that the new base would have considerable value also in the case of war with Russia, while in the event of hostilities with France it would be a valuable means of protecting British commerce from attack, which could be directed north round Scotland. From these points of view, says the German paper, the creation of the new port was inevitable, and it increases enormously the value of the British fleet.

Discussing the "Elements of Efficiency with the Ship" an English writer calling himself "Rapidan" defines efficiency in gunnery as the "resultant of the fire control possessed by the units of the fleet. The skill of gunners is only one element and, important as this is, it must be subordinated absolutely to the concentration of fire upon which the result of the action depends. The value of the ship as a fighting unit depends upon the control of the artillery of the ship as a whole. This requires a rapid and reliable system of communication between the conning tower and the guns." Once a real superiority of fire is obtained, return fire will, under modern conditions, be very rapidly broken down. The fleet which has the best fire control will win. The liability of automatic indicators to dislocation from the shocks of battle is no argument, in the opinion of Rapidan, for neglecting to provide a perfect system of communication as possible. There should, however, be a double system by means of which the after-tower may be switched on in case of the interruption of communication from the forward tower.

President Roosevelt, in one of his capital addresses at the University of Virginia on June 16, made a remark which prescribed an important rule of conduct in very few words. Referring to the fact that in his younger days he lived in "the cow country" of the west, he said they had a proverb out there to this effect: "Don't draw unless you mean to shoot." This rule embodies the wisdom of the admonition of Polonius: "Beware of entrance to a quarrel, but being in, bear't that the opposed may beware of thee." The moral of the lesson as applied to nations is expressed in a single word—Preparedness. To be sure of peace the nation must be ready to fight for it.

The new twelve inch gun for the U.S.S. Iowa to take the place of the one that exploded off Culebra was moved alongside the ship at the navy yard, New York, June 22, preparatory to putting it in place in the forward turret. The gun weighs more than sixty-five tons and was about as large a burden as the navy yard steam derrick could handle. At first it was thought that one of the wrecking company's large derricks would have to be hired, but Capt. J. A. B. Smith figured it out that his derrick was powerful enough for the work. The sum of \$500 was saved the Government by this work alone.

The naval station of Charleston, S.C., has assumed a local habitation and a name, and by an order from the Navy Department recently issued, it becomes a place of some official importance. Captain Edward Longnecker, U.S.N., has been detailed to assume service at Charleston as commandant of the station. Captain Longnecker is detached from a similar billet at Port Royal to assume the new duties at Charleston. Work is progressing favorably at the new station.

Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, commanding the Department of Luzon, in the case of Private William J. White, 30th Inf., sentenced by a G.C.M. to be confined at hard labor for three (3) months, and to forfeit ten (10) dollars per month of his pay for the same period for quitting guard, says: "In the foregoing case the evidence shows that the accused was a member of the old guard fatigue party, and while on that duty was ordered to take certain prisoners to a certain place. He performed that duty, and then went to his quarters. What he thus quit seems to have been fatigue duty. He was not a member of the guard, and all the duty of guarding prisoners to which he or his fatigue party had been detailed or assigned, as far as the evidence shows, had been performed. The court was reconvened for reconsideration of its findings, but adhered thereto, claiming to take cognizance, or judicial notice, of the fact that the old guard fatigue at this post, is required by post orders, to guard working parties of prisoners during fatigue hours. In other words the finding was reached after consideration of other matters of fact than those proven in evidence and found in the record of the trial. But general courts-martial convened by department commander may not take such judicial notice of orders from any authority less than the department commander. If the members of this court had been assembled from other stations for this duty, they would have been in a serious predicament if expected to take judicial notice of all the local orders and customs prevailing at Malah Island. Such orders must be proven in evidence, for the information of the court, and spread upon the records of the trial. As the reviewing authority cannot be expected to search through all the orders and reports from that post since its establishment, in order to find support for this finding of guilty of quitting guard, but must regard the evidence alone, the sentence was disapproved April 15, 1903, and Private White will be restored to duty."

From the report of the Medical Department of the British Army for 1901, which has just been published, it appears that health conditions in the force during that year were generally satisfactory. The number of Europeans serving in the army at home and abroad, exclusive of South Africa, was 196,796 warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men. The total number of admissions to hospital was 172,908, and the total deaths 1,762. The admissions represent a ratio of 878.6 per 1,000 of strength as above; the deaths one of 7.70 per 1,000, on a strength of 228,816, which includes detached men not shown in the returns received. Amongst the troops serving in the United Kingdom, the admission and constantly sick rates were higher, and the mortality rate lower, than in 1900. At Gibraltar the admission, death, and constantly sick rates were lower than in 1900. In the Malta command, which included Crete, there was an increase of enteric fever, but the admissions and the death rate were lower than the annual average for the ten years preceding. There was also an increase in malaria, due to the bite of infected mosquitoes. Among the troops in Canada there was a decrease in the admission rate, but an increase in the death rate. In the West Indies the health of the troops was good, although conditions in Jamaica were less satisfactory than in 1900. Excellent conditions also prevailed in India, Mauritius, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements. The admission rate in India for enteric fever was the lowest since 1887 and the death rate was the lowest since 1884. In Egypt the admission rate and the death were somewhat higher than in 1900. As regards South Africa, no annual returns of sick leave have been submitted, and statistics for comparative purposes cannot for the present be prepared.

In a circular issued from Headquarters, Division of Visayas, Iloilo, Panay, P.I., May 4, 1903, Brigadier General Lee calls attention to the insufficiency of the Congressional appropriation for quarters in the Philippines which makes it necessary that work should be limited to shelter troops without idea of permanency. The stations are to be cantonments; nothing more. The buildings are designed on the simplest lines consistent with their purpose; and, of necessity, must be completed in a considerable measure by the use of the cheaper classes of native materials. Almost without exception they are to be placed on leased ground with the privilege of removal of materials upon abandonment or expiration of leases. A distilling plant is to be provided at each cantonment and an ice plant where conditions warrant it. Road building will be strictly limited to necessities and local material used wherever possible, only simple earth-works being made where the soil will permit. There will be no sewers, the simplest practicable systems of surface-drainage being all that can be allowed. Estimates and carefully prepared plans must be forwarded for the approval of the Secretary of War to secure an allotment. The labor of troops will be utilized, so far as practicable. However temporary the constructions, careless work will not be allowed. It is believed that the completion of the cantonments as projected, even under the necessary restrictions imposed, will result in a very fair degree of comfort for all troops concerned, and this will be enhanced by the best work possible under the circumstances.

Among the contents of the current number of the Journal of the United States Artillery is an interesting discussion on "The Proper Equipment of a Mountain Battery" which presents in brief the views of Majors

Montgomery M. Macomb and Henry M. Andrews and Captains George W. Van Deusen, Charles T. Menoher and Frederick E. Johnston, all of the Artillery Corps of the Army. The opinions contained in these papers were submitted in the form of official reports to the Chief of Artillery, who called upon the officers named for their views as to the equipment now furnished to mountain batteries, particularly with reference to the saddle at present in use. After a careful investigation of the whole matter the officers all agree with the report prepared by Captain Menoher, who advances the following conclusions: The Vickers-Maxim pack-saddle, with which the mountain batteries in our Service are equipped, is a failure. The trail of the Vickers-Maxim mountain gun, while working very satisfactorily in firing, is entirely impracticable for packing. The idea of transporting mountain guns in draft should be discarded and the shafts dispensed with as a cumbersome and unnecessary appendage. As to a saddle that will meet the requirements of the Service, Captain Johnston says: "My experience, together with my study of the subject, has convinced me that the ideal pack saddle for a mountain gun can be obtained by properly combining the principles of the *aparejo* and the McClellan saddle. We should then have a type saddle which should differ only in size and in the upper part of the frame, which should be detachable, so that the saddle could be used for every type of gun and for any particular piece of any one type."

Further reports of the mobbing of a Filipino dramatic company engaged in presenting a seditious play at the Libertad Theater, Manila, on the night of May 14 show that the proceeding was decidedly livelier than the performance itself. The play, written by a native author, was entitled "Yesterday, To-day and To-morrow," and the action was intended to show that the Filipinos were a virtuous and noble race suffering frightful oppression at the hands of the Americans, whom they were resolved to drive from the islands. One scene represented the beginning of American sovereignty, and as the action progressed one member of the company, a woman, seized a large American flag, tore it to pieces, trod it under foot and waved aloft the banner of the Katipunan, the Filipino secret society, exclaiming that it was the only flag that would be allowed to fly in the Philippines. At this insult score or more of Americans who were in the audience made a rush for the stage and in less than five minutes the Katipunan flag was destroyed, the scenery wrecked and pitched into the street and the actors and actresses driven from the building in terror. The whole affair was all over before the police could be summoned. The chances are that when the manager of that theater is asked to produce another seditious play he will decline. We have no excuses to offer for the indignant spectators who took the law into their own hands in order to resent an atrocious insult to the American flag, but there is no denying that they had great provocation.

In the case of Private John Gleason, Co. C, 7th Inf., tried by a G.C.M. at the Presidio of San Francisco and found guilty of leaving post and sentenced to be confined at hard labor for three months and to forfeit ten dollars per month of his pay for the same period, General MacArthur in reviewing the proceedings says: "It appears from the record in the foregoing case that a detached post of the guard of his regiment composed of one corporal and three privates was stationed at the corral on the night of April 27, 1903; that in accordance with an established custom in respect of guard duty at this particular post, the sentinels after eleven o'clock p. m. were required to relieve each other without the presence of the corporal of the guard; the man on duty leaving his post and calling the man designated to succeed him, the man thus called being, by that act alone, placed on duty. On the occasion referred to in the record this procedure was followed and according to the custom described above the accused was properly placed on duty, which he failed to assume and, as a consequence, deliberately left the post without any protection whatever for something like 25 minutes. Constructively the accused left his post and his personal criminality is clearly established, but the reviewing officer is constrained to condemn the method of guard duty revealed by the record as being both unauthorized and inexpedient. Subject to the foregoing remarks the sentence was approved May 12, 1903, and will be duly executed at the place where his company may be serving."

Valley Forge Day, the New York Tribune suggests, should mean almost as much to the patriotic citizen as Fourth of July, Washington's Birthday and others which receive recognition in the calendar, and yet in no State is it a legal holiday. Thursday, June 18, was Valley Forge Day for the 125th time. It was celebrated, in Pennsylvania at least, for the first time in twenty-five years. After long years of neglect Valley Forge is to be made a creditable State park. There is even a chance that Congress may take a hand and make the park national. This spring the legislature of Pennsylvania appropriated \$74,500 to be used in extending the limits of the present park, which was begun in 1877. It is intended to restore the spot to the condition it was in at the time of the Revolution. The entrenchments will be cleared of the century and a quarter accumulation of rubbish that almost obliterates their lines. To the 210 acres now owned by the State are to be added 800

additional acres. With a map of Valley Forge encampment, made in Washington's time, every point can be located, every fort traced, even the positions occupied by the various State troops definitely fixed. There are several schemes of restoration, from an active military post to the exact reproduction of the original encampment. The latter plan will probably be adopted. It has also been suggested that each State undertake to restore that portion in which its own soldiers lived.

Mr. Frank G. Carpenter, writing from St. Petersburg to the Washington Evening Star, cites the fact that while the Czar of Russia is in favor of universal peace, he maintains the largest army in the world. He has more commissioned officers than we have officers and men in our entire Army. His troops number more than one million and he could speedily increase their number to five millions. For thirty years military service has been obligatory upon all male Russians and about 870,000 new recruits enter the service every year. Of these 219,000 are taken into the army and navy, while the others enter the militia reserves. The army requires 3,000 new officers every year, and these are trained in half a dozen great military schools located in different parts of the empire. A private soldier in the Russian army does not receive more than one cent a day in addition to his food and clothing. A lieutenant gets about \$200 a year, a captain about \$300 and a major \$450. Officers are expected to have means of their own and unless they have their lot is a hard one. One great element of Russia's military strength is her abundant supply of splendid horses. The United States Agricultural Department estimates that in all the world there are about 65,000,000 horses, and Mr. Carpenter contends that Russia has nearly, if not quite, half of them, or one for each family in the empire.

Although Lieut. Col. William H. Heuer, Eng. Corps, U.S.A., completed the plans for the fortifications for the proposed naval station at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, more than a year ago, the construction of the fortifications and the naval station itself has been impossible because of the inability of the Government to secure the necessary lands. Pearl Harbor, in the Island of Oahu, is one of the most important natural sites for a naval base in the Pacific Ocean, but it is so situated that to establish a station there without fortifying it would make it a source of weakness rather than of strength in time of war, inasmuch as it would have to be protected by ships instead of by shore batteries from attack by the enemy. Physical conditions are such that proper fortifications would render it virtually impregnable, and these would have been begun long ago but for the exorbitant demands of the holders of lands required for the project. It is gratifying, therefore, to note that the Government has grown weary of the delay and is resolved to force the matter to an issue, even if it be necessary to institute condemnation proceedings. That the construction of defensive works so important to national interests in the Pacific should be prevented by the arbitrary demands of private land holders is intolerable.

A correspondent says: "I look for the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL with about as much anxiety as I look for my pay check. It is absolutely indispensable. By the way, I have never seen Col. Edward S. Godfrey's (9th Cav.) name mentioned in your columns as one of our future brigadiers. No more gallant fighter ever lived and fought and there is none now as deserving of such high promotion. I heartily approve your remarks about 'hazing' in a mild form at West Point. I wouldn't have missed what I received or gave for anything I know." We heartily approve of what our correspondent says of Colonel Godfrey, who is as modest as he is brave. We hope to see him promoted before his retirement, Oct. 9, 1907, and at a much earlier date.

A wealthy ex-militia officer has offered to endow a club in London, the "Union Jack Club," with \$250,000 on condition that the authorities will promptly redress the grievances of the British militia. If some equally zealous and wealthy militiaman of the United States will endow the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL with a quarter of a million dollars we will promptly set about redressing the grievances of our National Guard, whatever they may be found to be. The money might be paid in instalments at the rate of so much per grievance.

The Military Service Institution of the United States has awarded the Buford Prize of 1903, for the best and second best short papers on a military subject not otherwise provided for, as follows: 1st. Major Edward J. McClelland, A.A.G. Subject: "Cavalry Operations: the Wilderness to the James River." 2d. Captain Matthew F. Steele, 6th U.S. Cavalry. Subject: "Letters to a New Captain of Horse from His Father, an old Troop Commander."

Brig. Gen. J. M. Lee, U.S.A., in relinquishing command of the Department of the Visayas, thanks the officers of his staff and the officers and men of the command making up the Surigao expedition for their efficient performance of duty. He specially praised Col. Albert L. Myer, 11th U.S. Inf., and the troops of his command. We publish the order under our Army head-

It is eminently creditable to Anglo-American civilization and sentiment that Great Britain and the United States, for the present at least, sternly refuse to recognize the Karageorgitch dynasty in Servia which, in the atrocious murder of the late King Alexander and his Queen, has "walked through slaughter to a throne." This refusal does not imply any acceptance of the charge that the new King was directly a party to the infamous conspiracy which resulted in the assassination of his predecessor, though there are strong suspicions as to that; but it does mean that the two great constitutional governments of the world deny that regicide is a legitimate means of redressing political wrongs. It means, furthermore, that a government whose hands are red with murder, and whose first acts after the horrible butchery at Belgrade include the promotion of every man who took part in that crime, has no claim to the recognition of civilized nations. It is a startling and suggestive fact that almost simultaneously with the effusive recognition of the new King of Servia by Russia and Austria, word should come of attempts to assassinate the rulers of both of those nations. Great Britain, by withdrawing her minister from Belgrade, and the United States, by refusing to send a diplomatic representative to that capital, stand firmly by the principle that governmental reform, when effected by organized treachery and murder, is abhorrent to civilization and not worth having. As for the crime itself, the fact that it was committed by officers of the Servian military service is an insult to the profession of arms throughout the world, whose members everywhere rightly regard it as a monstrous breach of honor and trust which is almost without parallel.

The fourth annual encampment and reunion of the National Association of Spanish-American War Veterans will be held at San Francisco, California, during the week beginning Monday, August 17, 1903, simultaneously with the thirty-seventh National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. The citizens of San Francisco have raised thousands of dollars for the entertainment of the G.A.R. and have agreed to allot a liberal portion of these funds for the entertainment of the Spanish-American War Veterans. The railroad rates will be the lowest known in the history of trans-continental travel, and the rates for hotel accommodations lower than those of any other large city in the United States. Further particulars and information can be had of General Hugh T. Sime, Department Commander, or Colonel H. T. Larkin, Assistant Adjutant General, Department of California, S.A.W.V., room 583 Parrott Building, San Francisco, California. Commander McFarland expresses the hope of a combination of all Spanish-American War organizations and says: "For the purpose of unity, harmony and strength, a cordial invitation is hereby extended to all such societies, individually and collectively, and to all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the Spanish-American and Philippine Wars, without regard to past or present affiliation, to meet with us at this time, and co-operate with us toward perfecting a complete unification of all comrades in one grand and powerful organization—that shall be second to no other."

Evidently with a notion, if not with a secret desire, that it might prove embarrassing in certain quarters, the Berlin Tageblatt announces that a squadron of the Spanish navy will be at Kiel for the forthcoming naval regatta at the same time with the United States squadron. The Tageblatt may be assured, however, that there will be no shadow of embarrassment on the part of the officers of either of the squadrons named. The officers of the two navies recently at war have nothing but the sincerest respect and admiration for one another. They are gentlemen endowed with the finest qualities of chivalry and honor, and in the two great naval battles of 1898 they displayed in common degree the attributes of courage, loyalty and manly pride. With the last shot in the sea fight at Santiago an end was put to all animosity among the officers of the navies engaged, and since then they have been drawn into a sincere and honorable friendship based upon a broadened knowledge of their common valor and devotion to duty. The spectacle of an American squadron and a Spanish squadron assembled at the Kiel regatta will be one of the most interesting features of the whole affair. It will signify that the nations thus represented are friends in the large sense of the word and that there is nothing but good will and esteem among the officers of their fighting ships.

General Charles King, captain, U.S.A., retired, has certainly had an unfortunate experience with his publishers. Within six weeks of each other one was declared a bankrupt and paid General King only two and one-half cents on the dollar, another publisher failed, and the establishment of a third was burned to the ground. A fourth publisher, whose paper General King held to a considerable amount, is now being pushed into bankruptcy and is not likely to pay even one cent on the dollar. The risks run by the popular author, as shown in this case, suggest that, whatever may be the shortcomings of Uncle Sam in his dealings with those who serve him, he certainly has the merit of being a good paymaster. Officers of the military Services have no prospect of becoming multi-millionaires out of the savings from their salaries, but they are at least secure

against many of the anxieties suffered by those who depend upon the chances of business for their incomes. Many officers who have resigned to undertake business or professional ventures have prospered, some of them wonderfully so, but statistics would show that a very considerable proportion of them, not to say a majority, have found reason to regret their resignation from the Service.

Comdr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., has not abandoned the hope of reaching the North Pole, and is willing to lead another expedition to the arctic regions if anybody will provide the funds to equip it. He holds that the pole can be reached and that America should have the honor of discovering it. Commander Peary's extensive experience in arctic exploration specially qualifies him for the command of another expedition, and if one is to be sent, it is to be hoped that he may be the leader. "There will be honor for all the ages," he says, "for the country whose explorer gives to the world the first knowledge of the pole and the conditions prevailing in that great area of ice of which it is the center. The expenditure of \$150,000 will make it possible for our own land to win this prize. That is a small sum as dollars are reckoned in these days, and if any person or organization will provide the money, and it is so desired, I will command the expedition, and make one more attempt to reach the pole. I am confident of success."

Duty at Guam appears from recent accounts to be regarded as rather pleasant than otherwise, Commander Sewell being exceedingly popular as commandant. He has won his popularity through his interest in the people stationed with him on the island and his regard for their welfare. Nowadays when an officer begins to feel as if a change might benefit him the commandant orders him to Yokohama on the Supply, the trip there and back and the stay in port doing much to brace a man up. Once in Yokohama a trip to the mountains is a matter of three or four hours only. Mrs. Schofield, the wife of the executive officer, has, with her husband, quarters on the Supply which is a delightful arrangement all around. When this ship is away, as is often the case, the collier Justin becomes the station ship and the Schofields shift their quarters. Mr. Schofield becomes, in Commander Sewell's absence, acting governor.

To the Junger Maennerchor of Philadelphia, which won the prize offered by the German Emperor for the best singing at the recent National Sangerfest in Baltimore, His Majesty has sent the following message: "To the victors in the contest of songs, my congratulations. May the possession of my prize keep fresh the attachment of the Fatherland." The spirit of this congratulatory communication is entirely proper, but it would be interesting to know how many members of the society to which it is addressed came to America to avoid the rigorous system of compulsory military service in the Fatherland. The sentiment of the average German toward the Fatherland is much like that of the average American of British descent toward the home of his ancestors. When it comes to contributing of treasure or blood to the defense of the Fatherland, it will be found a negligible quantity.

In the circular issued by Major General George W. Davis, commanding the Division of the Philippines, announcing thirty-six Army posts in various parts of the Archipelago as permanent "so far as relates to the establishment of Post Libraries as provided in paragraph 341, Army Regulations, 1901," the first step has been taken in executing a project which promises much for contentment and intellectual improvement among the members of the enlisted force. The officers commanding at the posts for which libraries have been ordered are instructed to make requisition on the War Department for such publications as are authorized by the Secretary of War.

Admiral Bradford, who included the Puget Sound Navy Yard in his recent visit of inspection, reports that the saloon problem in the neighboring village of Bremerton, which led to the withdrawal of our ships from that station, has been satisfactorily settled. The obnoxious saloons, which caused so much demoralization among the enlisted men stationed at the yard, have been closed, and Admiral Bradford says the town officials are evidently sincerely desirous of keeping them closed. Through the resolute policy of the Government in relation to this matter the law abiding citizens of Bremerton have learned a useful lesson in the regulation of the liquor traffic.

Major General Davis, commanding the Division of the Philippines, directs that in compliance with orders from the H.Q.A., leggings will be worn on all duty under arms by both officers and men in the Department of Visayas, as he considers all troops in that Department as in the field.

The time for the abandonment of Fort Yates, South Dakota, as a military post is approaching, and a final inspection of public property there has been ordered, Lieut. Colonel Alfred Reynolds, 10th U.S. Inf., being the officer detailed for this duty.

ENGINEERING EFFICIENCY NOT IMPAIRED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Saturday, June 6, 1903, on page 901, I have read with interest an editorial in which the concluding sentence states that the results of combining the line officers of the Navy and the Corps of Naval Engineers into a single corps "have been grievously disappointing, unprejudiced officers acknowledging that it has led to an impairment of engineering efficiency." Speaking from my own experience, I feel quite sure that you are mistaken in believing that the combination has had any but a good effect upon the Service since the passage of the act of March 3, 1899.

The engineer officers who had charge of the boilers and engines of our larger ships, before March 3, 1899, still have charge of the steam machinery in our large ships, so that if there has been any "impairment of engineering efficiency," it can hardly be charged to the consolidation of line officers and engineers.

The warrant machinists, and machinists, since 1870, so far as my experience goes, have continually improved, and this corps of skilled men is more efficient now, in my opinion, than the same class of petty officers prior to the act of March 3, 1899. My own belief is that the engines and boilers of our ships of war are to-day in better condition than they were prior to the Spanish War, aside from the mistakes and mishaps due to inexperience with new types.

It will not be denied, I assume, that commanding officers and all line officers should now be engineers, because, in the first place, if the captain has not a full knowledge of steam engineering, he must be in the hands of a subordinate who knows the motive power of the ship better than the commanding officer. If line officers are not naval engineers, how can they manage the more complicated mechanism of guns, mounts, turrets, lighting, ventilation, steering and hoisting gear, torpedoes and submarines? If line officers can manipulate the various auxiliary engines and motors in our ships of war, as they undoubtedly do, should they not be, and can they not be, equally familiar with the larger and simpler main engines? Must not our commanding officers and our line officers know as much of the comparatively new motive power of steam, hydraulics and electricity as they knew of the effects of wind upon canvas during the sail period? In other words, must they not now be as good steam, electric and hydraulic seamen in order to manage their ships successfully in peace and in war, as they certainly were good seamen and did manage them skillfully when they were dependent upon sails?

It was my good fortune and that of the other members of my class at the Naval Academy, during the summer and fall of the year 1864, immediately prior to our graduation, to have had considerable practice in steam engineering under three skilled engineers, who were in the Service from patriotic motives during the Civil War. My class was the first to have the advantage of being taught practically in a ship of war (the original Marblehead) to do all the work in the fire room and in the engine room required of firemen, water tenders, oilers and engineers. I cannot give you a better idea of the results that were then accomplished than to quote a letter from Volume III of the Union and Confederate Navies during the Civil War, page 319, as follows:

U.S. Gunboat Marblehead, Newport, R.I., Nov. 5, 1864.

Sir: During the past few days that the Marblehead has been in search of the rebel privateers, Midshipman McCalla and others of the graduating class were detailed for duty on board. They were placed on watch in the engine room in charge of the engine, the same as engineers on board a man-of-war, and they performed the duties in a ready and most efficient manner, and this without the supervision of the regular engineers on board.

During this time the weather has been stormy and the sea rough, which rendered their task one difficult of accomplishment.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOSHUA BISHOP, Lieutenant Comdg.
Commodore G. S. Blake,
Superintendent Naval Academy.

If a more convincing argument as to the success of making line officers engineers is needed it can be found in an Executive Document for 1865. I refer to the report of the then Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Mr. B. F. Isherwood, one of the ablest of the late Corps of Chief Engineers. As Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, he was present at the graduating examinations of my class which left the Naval Academy in November, 1864. Engineer in Chief Isherwood was on board the Marblehead during a day's run about Narragansett Bay, in order to see what efficiency had been attained by the graduates. His report read as follows:

Bureau of Steam Engineering, Nov. 20, 1864.
Sir: In obedience to your order of the 17th instant I proceeded to the Naval Academy at Newport, R.I., for the purpose of witnessing the proficiency of the graduating class of thirty-five midshipmen in practical steam engineering.

The machinery of the United States screw gunboat Marblehead having been placed in the hands of the class, they performed with it, during a run of about forty miles, all the functions of coal-heavers, firemen, oilers and watch engineers, exhibiting quite a high degree of skill in its manipulation and as much knowledge of the uses of its various contrivances as is ordinarily shown by third assistant engineers on their first entrance into naval service. All the maneuvers of which the machinery was susceptible were performed by the young gentlemen of the class, and in the most prompt and intelligent manner. They evinced great interest in these duties, and showed an aptitude hardly to be expected from the brief experience they had had in so exclusively practical a subject. When in succeeding classes, this experience is extended over the full length of the term, and with the advantages of special instructions in the purely mechanical action and uses of the various elementary parts of marine steam machinery, it is believed that the graduates of the Academy will take with them into the naval service a sufficient degree of knowledge and skill in practical steam engineering to make them competent watch engineers, and after further experience with the more extensive machinery of the large cruisers, on board which they will serve, they will be qualified to discharge any duty that may be required afloat of a naval engineer.

As the Navy has become, and must inevitably continue to be, almost exclusively a steam navy, sails being used as auxiliary only, it is scarcely necessary to enlarge upon the great advantage that would follow from the thorough education of its officers in practical steam engineering. In the origin of navies, the officers were not even sailors, but landsmen, wholly destitute of nautical experience, and placed on board as police, soldiers and artillerists, while everything relating to the sailing of the

vessels was with the hands of a distinct organization of sea officers; experience soon demonstrated the disadvantages of so incongruous a system and the officers, in addition to their duties of soldiers and artillerists, were instructed in seamanship, and became navigators as well as the combatants of their vessels. On the introduction of steam machinery it was necessary to provide a corps of engineer officers for its management, for the same reason that it was formerly necessary to place sailors on board, and the locomotion of the vessel fell again into the hands of one organization while another had control of its battery and police. There seems no reason why on this, as on the previous occasion, the entire duties of the vessel should not be performed by one set of officers, and it is believed the economy and efficiency of the Service will be greatly promoted by such a system. It is clearly no more difficult to instruct intelligent and well educated young men in the manipulation of machinery than in that of sails and rigging. If the addition of seamanship to the other knowledge required in a naval officer could be made, surely a sufficient expertness in practical steam engineering can be added to enable the officer to properly perform the duties of a watch engineer, especially as the practice of seamanship is, in a great measure, in abeyance on board of steamers when that thorough knowledge of it required with purely sailing vessels can neither be obtained nor is necessary. Again, although the sea officer should never have occasion to put his skill in engineering to practical use, yet it is evident his abilities to perform other duties connected with his profession, as well as his confidence in himself, will be much increased by such knowledge. Under the present system, the sea officer, in a great degree, must feel himself a mere passenger on board a steamer, his deck duties requiring but slight experience, and being of little importance compared with those of the engine room, besides requiring really less ability for their discharge. By the present system as many engineers as sea officers are required, and with about equal rates of pay. Could the duties of both be combined by one organization of officers, more space would be available in the vessel for military purposes, and the cost of maintaining the Navy would be considerably lessened.

I would take this occasion to make a few suggestions regarding the course of instruction to be pursued at the Academy in steam engineering. 1st. A small workshop should be provided with lathes, planing machines, vise benches, forges, etc., where some knowledge of tools could be acquired. This should be under the management of a competent mechanic.

2d. A steamer of not less than 700 tons should be attached to the Academy, with screw machinery of the best design, and the midshipmen should be exercised in its manipulation, including taking it apart and reconstructing it as frequently and as thoroughly as they are now similarly taught in seamanship. For this purpose there should be specially provided at least two of the best practical and scientific engineers of much experience in the management of such machinery. It should be their sole duty to instruct, not only in the uses of the different elementary parts of machinery, but in the reasons for their particular form and proportions, pointing out the advantages and disadvantages of their various modifications and combinations, and aiming to impart the knowledge in such manner that it may be applied with intelligence and not by parrot-like routine.

3d. There should also be attached a department, under a competent engineer, of mechanical draughting, in which the midshipmen should be taught to properly delineate the elementary parts of machinery, and to make a working drawing of anything his judgment enables him to devise.

4th. A good set of working models of the various elementary parts of marine steam machinery and of instruments should be collected and properly arranged in the Academy.

5th. The board of examiners should contain two or more engineers, and the midshipman should be required to be at least as proficient in steam engineering as in seamanship and navigation, to enable him to pass.

6th. The physical sciences of chemistry and metallurgy, and the science of applied mechanics should be taught with the greatest care, as essential to sound engineering.

7th. Certain petty officers should be appointed for each steamer, consisting of first rate mechanics, sufficient in number to do all the repairs upon its machinery that are ordinarily practicable at sea with the means on board. They should be distributed in regular watches, as officers, etc., and their appointment should be permanent, and their pay sufficient to command the best men.

If it be necessary to somewhat lengthen the academic term to embrace the additional studies sketched above, it is believed the result would amply warrant it in the benefit that would result to the country and to the officers personally.

All of which is respectfully submitted by, sir, your obedient servant,

B. F. ISHERWOOD, Chief of Bureau.
Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

This was nearly forty years ago and if the admirable practical instruction, begun at the Naval Academy in 1864, had been continued there, and in the Service afterwards, our Navy to-day would, I believe, be in a far more efficient condition, and there would have been fewer ships undergoing extensive repairs during the short period of the Spanish War, prior to the Act of 1899. Mr. Isherwood was in many ways, far in advance of his time.

Unfortunately, from some cause, the excellent practical course given to the midshipmen in 1864, 1865, and, I believe, in 1866, was not continued and extended at the Naval Academy, and commanding officers did not in all cases, enforce the Department's order for line officers to perform duty in the fire rooms and engine rooms of our cruising ships. Perhaps all were not enough interested in this important work.

During my time of service in the Navy I have seen considerable friction between the officers of the line and naval engineers, due, in my opinion, to the fact that line officers, as a body, had little or no practical knowledge of, and were not sufficiently interested in, the management of engines and boilers. Having, as a young officer, had the benefit of excellent instruction in steam enginey, I, with others, early came to the conclusion that a Corps of Engineers and a Corps of Line Officers would not give the best results to our Navy. I also formed the opinion that if line officers did not become engineers, the engineers could and would become line officers. Since the passage of the act of March 3, 1899, my earlier belief has been corroborated by the fact that those engineer officers, who wished to qualify as line officers, have been able to do so without much difficulty, and while there are exceptions to all rules, my experience during the last four years has satisfied me that there is no necessity for a special Corps of Steam Engineers in our Navy. If steam enginey is considered a "specialty," then it would appear that it should be the "specialty" of line officers.

B. H. McCalla, Captain, U.S.N.

The crew of the U.S.S. Ranger, which was placed out of commission at the Puget Sound Navy Yard June 11, has been transferred to the receiving ship Nipsic, some of them occupying the shooting gallery at the Nipsic wharf. There are now on board the Nipsic 260 men. Owing to the foresight of Capt. Burwell, former commandant of the yard, in establishing the Nipsic club for enlisted men, the afternoons and evenings are pleasantly and profitably passed by the men.

THIRTEENTH CAVALRY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Balayan, Batangas Province, P.I., May 6, 1903.

From South Dakota to the Island of Luzon is indeed a far cry, in both climate and environment. Still the regiment does not seem to find the change a tough one, but on the contrary appears to relish the first taste of life in the Philippines, despite the fact that its arrival and the beginning of the hot season coincided.

Leaving San Francisco on April 1 on the transport Sheridan, the trip out was a pleasant one, with smooth seas and favorable winds. The ship was a full one, as many of the officers' "sisters, cousins and aunts," not to speak of wives and daughters, accompanied the regiment. Among the ladies on board were Mrs. Randall, wife of Gen. G. M. Randall, and her sister, Miss Black.

We crossed the line on April 11, the Saturday before Easter, so we skipped Easter Sunday, Monday being observed instead. On that day service was held, conducted by Chaplain Oliver C. Miller, 13th Cav., assisted by Chaplain John T. Axton, 18th Inf. On the 15th a delightful dance was given and enjoyed by many.

Up to that time the weather had been cool and the uniform had been the wool khaki for those who possessed it and the dear old blue for those who had fortunately not yet purchased the "olive drab" of the new regulations. "Fortunately" is used advisedly, for once landed in this country all wool clothes must be consigned to a cedar chest, only to be exhumed at intervals for the sunning process so necessary in this moist climate. Thick clothes all disappeared on the morning of the 16th with the warm weather.

On the 22d the lights of the Ladrones Islands were sighted and on the evening of the same day the lights of Rhoda, the island on which the Germans have their principal colony and coaling station, was picked up. Later the same evening the lights of Guam came in view. As there are no beacons or lights at the harbor entrance the ship did not anchor but ran back and forth till daylight, when she dropped anchor three miles off Piti, which is five miles from the capital, Agana. The old Spanish fort on which the Charleston fired a few years ago is unoccupied.

As soon as the ship anchored all who could went ashore at Piti and from there to Agana. The visit was a short one, for as soon as the stores were transferred to the Justin the ship sailed. From here on the trip was a speedy one and the Straits of San Bernardino were entered in the early morning of the 26th and noon saw us anchored off Manila.

Only a short stay was made here of a little over two days. Then all embarked on the Proteus, which took the various companies to their different stations, all one-troop posts. Troop M came here; Troop I and headquarters to Batangas; Troop K to Banan, five miles west of Batangas; and Troop L to Tael, which is ten miles further west. Troops B and D were left at Pasay Barracks in Manila, where Major Hunt is in command. Headquarters of that district is at Calamba, Cavite, Troop A being there while Co. C is at Naig. Col. C. A. P. Hatfield, the commanding officer of the regiment, has not yet joined.

The trip from Manila is a short one, leaving there on the night of the 28th and arriving here the next morning, our troop being the first to leave the Proteus, the chartered steamer to which we had transferred. We relieved Troops C and M of the 1st Cavalry, taking their quarters, which are in different parts of the town. Troop M of this regiment is occupying the convent, which served also as the quarters of Troop M, 1st Cavalry. The officers are all quartered in cool and breezy houses in the town and they find themselves very comfortable. Lieutenants Richmond and Pegram of C Troop, 1st Cavalry, Lieutenants Longstreet and Bull of M Troop, 13th, with Dr. Halloran, recently appointed from York, Pa., are the officers of the post.

The station promises to be a pleasant one, located on the gulf of Balangao.

The days are of course warm but the nights are cool, a breeze springing up which makes a blanket needed.

It is rumored that when the 12th Cavalry arrive next month they will take our stations.

We trust the rumor is not true, for we think our lines have fallen in pleasant places.

With a garrison of five officers only and not a white woman, it cannot fail to be quiet.

Every now and then we may look for visit from some of the Constabulary or some of the provincial officers, which will break the monotony.

Yesterday Lieutenant Pendleton of the Constabulary, stationed at Tay, five miles distant north of here, who was in Lieutenant Longstreet's old Volunteer regiment as an officer, was with us. Next week he is to have a house party for the Festa and the officers off duty will be his guests.

To-day Lieutenant Longstreet, who is commanding in the absence of Lieutenant Richmond in Manila, received a telegram that General Randall and Colonel Girard of the Medical Corps are on the steamer Isla de Negros and will be with us at noon.

General Randall is to relieve General Wade in command of this department of Luzon.

He made himself most popular with rank and file on the transport coming out and all will be glad to see him.

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HOW SHERMAN TREATED ARMY TRADUCERS.

Leavenworth, Kan., May 27, 1903.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Your defense of the officers and enlisted men of our Army against the unwarranted and brutal attacks of Herbert Welsh and his un-American cohorts of detractors has been so ably conducted that nothing can be added to make it more effective. I should like it, however, if line officers did not become engineers, the engineers could and would become line officers. Since the passage of the act of March 3, 1899, my earlier belief has been corroborated by the fact that those engineer officers, who wished to qualify as line officers, have been able to do so without much difficulty, and while there are exceptions to all rules, my experience during the last four years has satisfied me that there is no necessity for a special Corps of Steam Engineers in our Navy. If steam enginey is considered a "specialty," then it would appear that it should be the "specialty" of line officers.

"As to the extermination, it is for the Indians themselves to determine. At best, it is an inglorious war, not apt to add much to our fame or personal comfort; and for our soldiers, to whom we owe our first thoughts, it is all danger and extreme labor, without a single compensating advantage. As brave men, and as soldiers of a Government which has exhausted its peace efforts, we, in the performance of a most unpleasant duty, accept the war begun by our enemies, and hereby resolve to make its end final. If it results in the utter annihilation of these Indians, it is but the result of what they have been warned again and again, and for what they seem fully prepared. I will say nothing and do nothing to restrain our troops from doing what they deem proper on the spot, and will allow no mere vague general charges of cruelty and inhumanity to tie their hands, but will use all the powers confided to me to the end that these Indians, the enemies of our race and of our civilization, shall not again be able to begin and carry on their barbarous warfare on any kind of pretext that they may choose to allege. I believe this winter will afford us the

opportunity, and that before snow falls these Indians will seek some sort of peace, or cease our efforts till all the past acts are both punished and avenged. You may now go ahead in your own way, and I will back you with my whole authority, and stand between you and any efforts that may be attempted in your rear to restrain your purpose or check your troops."

During the summer of 1868 the western part of Kansas was raided over by war parties of what were called the Plains Indians. The losses from September, 1868 to February, 1869, exclusive of the casualties incident to military operations, were 158 men murdered, sixteen wounded, and forty-one scalped. Three scouts were killed, fourteen women outraged, one man was captured, four women and twenty-four children were carried off. Nearly all these losses occurred in what is now the center of the State, from east to west.

The War Department finally determined to organize a force for operation against these Indians. Kansas furnished the 19th Volunteer Cavalry, commanded by then Governor Sam J. Crawford, and the United States the 7th Cavalry, commanded by the gallant Custer. These two regiments formed the expedition, and were placed under the command of General Sheridan. On the 15th of October, 1868, General Sherman wrote his now famous letter of instruction to General Sheridan, from which the above is an extract.

As soon as the Army struck the Indians, "the charge of cruelty and inhumanity," mentioned by General Sherman, were made and reiterated from one end of the country to the other, with the result that the Army was called off. The humanitarians of the Herbert Welsh stripe who were trying to prevent the punishment of Lo had no sympathy for the women and children whose outrage and murder cried to heaven for revenge, any more than the same crowd has any sympathy for the officers and soldiers of the American Army who have been murdered, and tortured before murder, in the Philippines, by a foe more brutal even than the American Indians in their palmiest day. These alleged Americans and humanitarians considered the murder of men, women and children as proper punishment for their determined purpose to settle up the West and bring prosperity to the land.

General Sherman's letter shows again how history doth repeat itself with this possible exception: Then the Commanding General of the Army stood loyally by his officers and men.

HENRY SHINDLER.

SECRET OF CAPTAIN PERSHING'S SUCCESS.

In Collier's Weekly Charles N. Crewson, under the title of "The American Ruler of Mindanao," gives a description and personal reminiscences of Capt. John J. Pershing, 15th Cav., of whom he says:

"When I first met Captain John J. Pershing, who has just about concluded his campaign against the Moros by destroying the stronghold of Bacolod—thus practically ending the Philippine war—I said to myself: 'What! this man a soldier?'

"His eyes were blue, his voice soft; although he was military in appearance there was about him a mildness that I did not think belonged to an officer of the Army. I could not understand that it sometimes became the chief duty of a soldier to prevent fighting. Captain Pershing is the personification of gentleness. He is fearless under fire, yet he was never angry in his life. In his recent expeditions against the Moros he has fought in the same spirit in which a parent chastises a child.

"Captain Pershing has not confined his duties wholly to military affairs. During his four years' stay in the University of Nebraska he studied law, and was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States. He is also an accomplished linguist, having mastered, aside from the classics and modern English tongues, the dialects of several tribes of American Indians. The first thing he did upon entering the Philippines was to study the language of the natives. Thus on account of his varied accomplishments, both military and civil, he is especially fitted to bring the Moros into peaceful relationship with the United States. He has employed, not force, but diplomacy.

"Pershing has learned to read the Koran even better than their native priests, and on their holy days speaks to assemblies of Moros in their own language. He tells them that he desires only peace and that the United States wants to protect rather than make war against them. The Moros now believe that Captain Pershing is a prophet sent to them by Mohammed. The established institutions have not been molested.

"Several sultans met recently at Bayan—which only a year ago was subdued by force of arms—and, notwithstanding the rankling which must remain within the breasts of the vanquished, over the holy Koran they performed a sacred ceremony, dubbing Captain Pershing a datto. He is the only American who has been thus consecrated. The Moros lifted the American even higher than themselves. Now he holds each morning a council which is like unto a reception. The young women of Mindanao scatter flowers for him to tread upon. The 'prophet,' in turn, settles disputes between the natives, or performs the priestly function of his new office."

REGULARS AT SEA GIRT.

Companies of the Regular Army, which have been occupying the fine range at Sea Girt, N.J., of the New Jersey State Rifle Association of late, have been having a very wet time of it, and have not been able to obtain the advantages of rifle practice they would have had in fine weather. Company L of the 8th Infantry and Companies A and D of the 16th Infantry were the first organizations that were assigned to the range. Their places were taken a few days ago by Company B of the 8th Infantry and Companies F and G of the 8th Infantry. Before the first detachment left the range General Spencer presented a pair of field glasses to the man in each company making the highest score. This was in recognition of the aid of the Regulars when the trial shooting for places on the All American rifle team was held. The men to whom the glasses were presented were Sergeant Crawford Irwin, of Company L, 8th Infantry; Private Casmore Peczynski, of Company D, 16th Infantry, and Sergeant Peter Kiedinger, of Company A, 16th Infantry.

The Navy Department has been stimulated to send some sailors to Sea Girt for rifle practice, and a detachment of blue jackets composed of six picked men from eight ships is quartered on the ground. The men are in command of Lieutenant Roscoe C. Bulmer, U.S.N. The sailors will remain on the range until the national matches in September, and it is probable that a team will be entered for that contest. The sailors are a fine looking lot of men and some of them are good shots.

OUR SQUADRON AT KIEL.

Navy officers and the American people at large will contemplate the reception of the European Squadron of the United States Navy at Kiel with sincere gratification. The German Emperor, his brother, Prince Henry, and the other representatives of the German Government, have welcomed their American visitors with a hospitality which has never been surpassed on any similar occasion. The unaffected cordiality of the Emperor's greeting, his manifest desire to make the Americans feel that he was glad to see them and the enthusiasm with which the visiting officers and men have been received by the German populace at Kiel characterize the event as an international episode of the pleasantest and most creditable character. The interchanges of fraternal greeting among the officers of Rear Admiral Cotton's squadron and those of the German Navy have been both earnest and impressive, for they afford another reminder that, no matter what friction or misunderstanding may arise between the two nations, the officers of their fighting ships are gentlemen, animated by the sincerest respect and admiration for one another. The visit of the American squadron to Kiel, and the heartiness of the welcome which it has received there, will produce a wholesome impression in both Germany and the United States. The people of the two nations may look upon the events of the week at Kiel with mutual pride and satisfaction.

The American squadron, Rear Admiral Charles S. Cotton, U.S.N., commanding, reached its anchorage opposite the house of the Kiel Yacht Club at noon on June 23 and was saluted by a German squadron of eight battleships and six cruisers under command of Prince Henry of Prussia, the band of whose flagship played "America." Admiral Cotton's flagship, the Kearsarge, swung into her mooring next to the place reserved for the imperial yacht Hohenzollern. After the Kearsarge were moored the other vessels of the American squadron, the San Francisco, Chicago and Machias. Shortly afterward, Admiral Cotton, Capt. Joseph N. Hemphill, commanding the Kearsarge, Capt. Charles C. Cornwell, commanding the Chicago, Capt. Asa Walker, commanding the San Francisco and Comdr. Henry McCrea, commanding the Machias, accompanied by Admiral Cotton's flag-officer, Lieut. Charles L. Hussey, called upon Prince Henry, who immediately returned the call and simplified the interchange of calls by suggesting that Admiral Cotton, his staff officer, Lieutenant Hussey, Captain Hemphill and all the captains of the American squadron should meet him, his staff and the commanders of the German ships on board his flagship, the Kaiser Friedrich III. Admiral Cotton and all the other American commanders also called on the eight German admirals and vice-admirals, and afterwards received their return calls. During Prince Henry's call on Admiral Cotton he examined the outside of the Kearsarge's double turret, but did not go inside, as there were seven German admirals on shore duty who were waiting to visit Rear Admiral Cotton. Prince Henry complimented the American officers on the smart appearance of the squadron, which had been freshly painted at Nyborg, Denmark.

The imperial yacht Hohenzollern, bearing the German Emperor and flying the Stars and Stripes at her aftermost, entered the harbor of Kiel on the morning of June 24 and was received with a salute of thirty-three guns, fired simultaneously by the German and American warships. When the clouds of smoke rolled away the Emperor, clad in an admiral's uniform, was seen standing in the bow of the yacht, in the attitude of salute, which position he maintained while passing the American squadron. The American ships had all hands at quarters during the passing of the Emperor, whom the sailors greeted with three cheers while the bands played the national anthem. As the Hohenzollern passed the Kearsarge the imperial colors floating at the stern of the Hohenzollern were dipped three times. This courtesy, being without precedent in the German Navy, caused Admiral Cotton at an audience he had later with the Emperor to thank his Majesty in the name of the President of the United States for the honor shown to the American Navy. Before the Emperor's arrival Admiral Cotton had been notified that his Majesty would be pleased to receive him as soon as possible after reaching port. Consequently Admiral Cotton assembled the captains on his flagship, and just as the Hohenzollern was attached to her mooring buoy Admiral Cotton's barge reached the yacht's gangway. The Hohenzollern's captain met the Admiral, Captains Walker, Hemphill, Cornwell and McCrea, Lieutenant Hussey and Lieut. Comdr. Templin M. Potts, naval attaché to the United States Embassy at Berlin, at the head of the gangway and presented them to Emperor William, who was standing two or three steps away, with his suite grouped behind him. His Majesty shook hands and conversed a minute with each of the American officers, saying how glad he was to see them in German waters.

Rear Admiral Cotton sent to the Navy Department the following despatches dated Kiel, June 25:

"Emperor arrived last evening in Hohenzollern flying the United States ensign at Mizzen and the Royal Standard at main. When abreast this ship (Kearsarge) Hohenzollern's ensign was dipped. Emperor accorded self and commanding officers immediate audience on board Hohenzollern and was most cordial in his welcome to the Squadron to Germany."

"The Emperor accompanied by his staff has just concluded his official visit to Kearsarge. He was received by self and commanding officers of the squadron and given all the honors due his rank. He was most gracious and cordial; inspected crew and ship throughout and expressed himself as highly pleased. Self and commanding officers dined with Emperor and Empress to-night on board the Hohenzollern."

The German Emperor on June 25 transmitted the following message to the President of the United States:

"On my arrival at Kiel I was saluted by a fine American squadron and had the pleasure of receiving Admiral Cotton and his captains. It was a very happy and kind inspiration on your part to send the squadron to Kiel for the week, and thanks to this fact I was able to inspect the magnificent flagship Kearsarge to-day, when I was able to compliment the Captain on the exceptionally good state of efficiency and neatness of the ship and the fine appearance of his gallant crew. With the expression of my warmest thanks, I assure you that the squadron is warmly welcomed here, and will, I trust, make an agreeable stay. Everybody will vie with each other to make them feel at home, in response to the kind and friendly reception of my brother by the citizens of the United States. WILLIAM I. R."

It is intimated at the Department of State that the treaty with Cuba whereby the United States will be enabled to obtain sites for two naval coaling stations

on the coast of Cuba have been so framed as to enable the Government to acquire the proposed sites in advance of payment therefore. The Cuban government, which intends to take title from the private holders and transfer it to us, is willing that the United States shall take possession of the property and leave the matter of cost to be settled afterward. This is a highly desirable arrangement in that it will avoid delay in the establishment of the coaling stations.

NEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Governor Taft and the Philippine Civil Commission are considering plans for an elaborate development of Benguet by the expenditure of half a million dollars on the Government buildings at the summer capital. Benguet will become the permanent capital, according to present arrangements, when the railway line is completed.

Capt. John J. Pershing, 15th Cavalry, U.S.A., commanding at Camp Vicars, Island of Mindanao, has written a letter to a friend giving a graphic account of the wind-up of his brilliant campaign against the Moros. The following extract from this letter fits supplements the reports of Captain Pershing's work which have from time to time appeared in these columns: "There will never again be any continued opposition nor any general opposition. The sensible ones see that it is useless, and several of their old panditas (priests) are now preaching the universal brotherhood of man. It is needless for me to say to you that I am gratified at the outcome. From Bacolod north to Marahui there were more United States flags displayed in the road and in rancherios than I supposed existed in all this country. I have been here nearly two years right in and about the Moro country, and in the islands nearly four, and can but feel that I have accomplished something. I think it the largest single success that has been made in the islands. One year ago nobody knew nor had seen, except myself, the Moro in his native Laguna, nor had they any idea of him or of his fierce, unconquerable nature. To-day we have crossed the lake and have practically marched around it. Without the support and backing of General Davis and General Sumner I could not have done this. To them, of course, as commanders, belongs the credit. I hope it will not fail of appreciation and that they will be rewarded accordingly."

Manila despatches state that the Pacific cable between Guam and Midway Island was landed on Midway Island June 19. The cable ship Anglia left Midway for Honolulu the same day to complete the connection. Storms delayed the landing of the cable at Midway. By June 30 the last link of the Commercial Pacific cable will be laid between San Francisco and Manila, and the United States will have direct communication with its Philippine possessions.

CANDIDATES FOR NAVAL ACADEMY.

The Navy Department has been informed that the following candidates for Annapolis, who have thus far been examined, have qualified for admission to the Academy. Of the candidates now being examined this list includes those whose names begin with letters coming before H in the alphabet. The names preceded by an asterisk (*) are those of alternates whose principals have not reported:

*Adams, John Q., Pa., 9th Clement, E. F., N.Y., 31st
Adams, Lester, Me., 4th Coe, Wm. G., Ore., 2d
*Allen, E. Z., Pa., 10th Coffman, R. B., Md., 6th
Almy, A.D., Ky., 1st *Cogswell, F., N.H., Sen.
Anderson, E. L., Mich., 2d Coles, Roy H., Ind., 11th
Austin, L.H., Ill., 9th Conditt, J. H., Tenn., 4th
Babbitt, H. S., N.Y., 37th *Cooper, H. R. O., Sen.
Babcock, F. H., N.Y., 28th *Cook, F. A., N.Y., 30th
*Bacon, A., Mass., 12th Courts, G. McC., D.C., Pres.
*Baer, Joseph, Mo., 2d *Craig, R. A., Cal., 4th
Bair, M. Z., Pa., 19th Cranshaw, R. S., Va., 3d
*Baker, A. A., N.H., 2d *Culbertson, E.H., Mt. Sen.
Baker, Guy E., Va., 6th Cummings, J.W.W., Va., 2d
*Baker, L.D., Conn., Sen. Davis, G. E., N.H., Sen.
Barlow, J. S., Ohio, 11th Dial, H., S.C., Sen.
Barlow, E. F., Tenn., 8th Dibrell, A. G., Tenn., 3d
Barnes, Carl, Ga., 4th *Dickman, G. C., Ga., 3d
Bassett, B. O., Wash., Sen. Donaghue, E.L., Conn., Sen.
*Bastedo, P. H., N.Y., 36th *Douglass, D., N.Y., 2d
Bureguard, A.T., Tex., 14th Dubose, J. W., Ala., 7th
Bellinger, L. W., S.C., 5th Earle, J. B., Cal., Sen.
Bemis, H. M., Wis., 8th *Earle, J. R., N.J., 7th
Bernard, R. F., Va., 4th *Eastman, H. C., Ill., 12th
Berry, N. E., Kan., 5th Eccleston, W. J., Md., 2d
Biske, L.S., N.Y., 1st *Edwards, R. S., Pa., 2d
Borland, John, N.Y., 13th *Edwards, W.A.J., Pa., 2d
Braden, F. W., Ill., 18th Ewing, E. A., Ill., 1st
*Branch, J. R., N.Y., Sen. Farber, W. B., Ind., 9th
Bringman, W. C., Va., 6th *Farnam, F. C., Minn., 5th
Burford, R. A., Fla., 1st Frank, A. W., Ala., 1st
Butt, A. J., Ala., 2d Freilisen, R. F., Iowa, 2d
*Carson, C. W., O., 20th Fry, H. C., N.C., 5th
Caskey, G. L., Mich., 1st *Galloway, R.S., A.L., Prs.
Chambers, C. F., O., 16th Gardner, R. C., Ind., 10th
*Church, Gaylord, Pa., 25th Gates, L. E., N.Y., 30th
*Clark, C. R., N.Y., 26th *Gehres, L. F., O., 10th
*Clark, L. F., N.Y., Sen. Giffen, R. C., Neb., Sen.
*Clark, R. W., N.Y., 22d Gillmor, R. E., Iowa, Sen.
Clay, G. F., Mich., 5th Glick, A. G., Iowa, 5th

Candidates B. G. Harrison of Indiana and W. R. Purnell of Missouri, whose physical examinations were delayed, have successfully passed and entered the Naval Academy as midshipmen.

Contracts were awarded by the War Department this week for the construction of six vessels to be used exclusively by the Army. The Maryland Steel Company, of Sparrow's Point, Md., was given the contract for the building of a 350 ton vessel of the single screw type to be used in New York Harbor for the transportation of supplies to the various fortifications. This ship will also be fitted out with appliances for laying submarine cables. The Riden Iron Works, of San Francisco, Cal., was awarded the contract for the construction of a similar vessel to be used in San Francisco Harbor for the same purpose, the price being \$110,000. The Neafie and Levy Engine and Shipbuilding Company, of Philadelphia, was awarded the contract for the construction of four vessels each of 700 tons displacement to be used in connection with the submarine defenses of the harbors. These vessels have been designed to carry a complement of three Army officers, twenty Artillerymen, and a merchant crew of fourteen men. The contract price of each is \$122,000. One of these ships will be used in connection with the school of submarine defense at Fort Totten, and it is intended that one shall be stationed on the New England coast, one in the Gulf of Mexico and one on the Pacific

coast. They will be fitted with all necessary appliances for the laying of submarine mines and torpedoes; will be of steel, 150 feet long and provided with twin screws. These vessels are constructed upon the recommendation of the Chief of Artillery, and will be paid for out of the appropriation for transportation, no specific appropriation having been made for their construction.

The old side-wheeler gunboat Monocacy has been stricken from the Navy list and ordered sold by the Secretary of the Navy. She is now at Taku, China, and has been doing duty for many years in the rivers and harbors of China. She was called the "Jinrikisha" of the Navy. Her sale will call forth sorrowing protests from the hearts of many a naval officer and his wife who have known her in the past and cherish sentimental memories of the good times enjoyed aboard her. Once before this dear old ship was surveyed, condemned, and the date of her sale fixed. This was in the summer of '80 at Yokohama, when Lieutenant Commander Reisinger was in command. Her guns were taken off after being sold, but on the very day on which the auction sale was to take place a cable from Washington revoked the order, and a new lease of life was granted to the old side wheeler. She was taken to the Yokosuka dock yards and repaired, and later emerged with a deck tower built on her forward. In doing duty as the flagship of Admiral Belknap, just before this she had been so long anchored on the water front of Yokohama that when the Japanese made a map of the town the Monocacy was noted as one of the fixed objects off the Bund, like the batobas and the light ships. If feminine protests founded on sentimental associations could avail, the Navy pennant would never give place on this old time cruiser to the merchant fleet.

The proceeding and recommendations of the court-martial in the cases of 1st Lieut. L. N. Bushfield, 17th Inf., and 2d Lieut. John F. McCarthy, 19th Inf., have been received at the War Department and will be forwarded to the President for his approval or disapproval of the courts' recommendations for dismissal in both cases. An examination into the case of Lieutenant Bushfield, who was tried on various charges among which was that of forgery, shows that there is some reason to believe that because of the mental condition of the accused officer he is not accountable for his actions. The case of Lieut. Leonard T. Baker, 1st Inf., who is one of those officers tried at Fort Leavenworth on the charge of neglect of duty, has not yet been settled by the War Department, nor has it been sent to the President. Some intimation has been received by the Department that Lieutenant Baker contemplates resigning his commission, and, if this proves to be true, he will, in all probability, be allowed to do so. The officials of the War Department have considerable sympathy for this officer, whose offense was lack of education. Although he was recommended for dismissal from the Army, the Judge Advocate General has recommended that this sentence be mitigated.

The following troops will take part at Lake George, N.Y., in the ceremonies incidental to the unveiling of the monument erected by the Society of Colonial Wars to commemorate the battle of Lake George: One company of Infantry, sixteen files front, from Plattsburgh Barracks, N.Y.; one troop of Cavalry and one battery of Field Artillery (without caissons) from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. The troops will be in dress uniform and will arrive at Lake George on Sept. 7, taking part in the ceremonies on the 8th, and leaving for their stations on Sept. 9. The transportation for the company from Plattsburgh Barracks will be furnished by the Society of Colonial Wars. The Cavalry and Field Battery will make the journey as a practice march from their post. Rations, forage and other needful supplies for the return march will be sent from Fort Ethan Allen to Lake George, and the expense connected with the transportation thereof will be borne by the Society of Colonial Wars.

The forthcoming annual trade report of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department shows that the commerce of the Philippines for the twelve months ending December 31, 1902, was considerably larger than during the twelve months preceding. In the comparisons the general result indicates a steady increase in the volume of trade, imports during 1902 being greater than ever before, the value of purchases amounting to \$33,342,166 as against \$30,102,471 in 1901, which figures are exclusive of gold and silver and large quantities of material bought in this country and passed through the Philippine customs houses free of duty for use as Government supplies, both military and civil.

Major Gen. H. C. Corbin, U.S.A., Adjutant General, entertained Sir Thomas Lipton at dinner at his residence in Washington, June 25. Among those present besides the host and hostess and Sir Thomas were Secretary of the Navy Moody, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Wallace Randolph, Paymaster General Bates, Col. W. S. Edgerly, 2d U.S. Cav., Col. C. R. Edwards, 10th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Edwards, Miss Patten, Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford Corbin and Mrs. John Rodgers.

At the Crescent yards in Elizabethport, N.J., on Monday, June 29, will be laid the keel for the new United States revenue cutter. The new torpedo boat Nicholson will leave the yard on Sunday, June 28, for Newport, where she will have official trial trips on June 29 and 30. She has already attained a speed of 25.1 knots, and is expected to do better on the official trips.

The United States Fish Commission steamer Albatross sailed June 13 from San Francisco for Alaska with a party of scientists on board. She will call at Seattle, where other members of the expedition will join.

The 4th Field Battery of Artillery, stationed at Fort Myer, Va., is under orders to go to Gretna Green, Pa., July 6, to participate in the annual encampment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

Kendall Cutler Chester, the infant son of Lieut. Arthur T. Chester, U.S.N., and Marion Cutler Chester, died on Sunday, June 29, at Washington, D.C., aged twenty-two days.

Lieut. Raymond W. Hardenberg, 4th U.S. Inf., and Miss Helen Wolcott Johnson, of Mexico, were married at Chicago, Ill., June 20.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Bessie Scott, daughter of Major G. L. Scott, 10th U.S. Cav., Leech Lake Indian agent, and George Edward Marshall, of Cass Lake, were, on June 10, united in matrimony in the chapel at Onigum, Minn., Rev. Kah-o-sed reading the service of the Episcopal church. The interior of the chapel was charmingly decorated with flowers and ferns. Miss Scott entered on the arm of her father, who wore the full dress uniform of his rank in the Army. She was attired in white brocaded satin trimmed with real old duchesse lace, with veil and court train. Peculiar interest attached to the wedding gown, as it was that worn by the bride's grandmother at her own wedding. Miss Ada H. Clark, of Minneapolis, was bridesmaid. Miss Irma Erickson was flower girl, scattering roses before the newly married couple as they walked down the aisle on their way out. Mr. Marshall's brother, Harry Marshall, of Fond du Lac, Wis., officiated as best man, and Howell Morgan was usher and master of ceremonies. An interesting feature was the presence of the eighty or more children from the Indian school, in whose eyes the ceremony was particularly attractive, though they watched it with the stoical calmness of the Indian. After leaving the chapel the party proceeded to the residence of Major Scott, where a reception was held from 9 to 11 p.m., and the bride was the recipient of the hearty good wishes of her numerous friends, while Mr. Marshall came in for his share of congratulations on having won so charming a bride. The Cass Lake and Walker guests went over to the agency and back on the Hello Bill, which had been chartered by Major Scott for the purpose. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall left for Minneapolis and Fond du Lac on June 11 for a brief visit, after which Mr. Marshall will go to Beau-dette, accompanied by his bride, to resume his duties on the pine land estimating corps. At the station while waiting for the train the bridal couple were deluged with showers of rice, a large party from the agency having come over to see them started. Handsome and costly presents were sent to the bride by her friends from various parts of the country.

Capt. Charles W. Foster, Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Mildred Hay, daughter of Hon. Henry G. Hay, State treasurer of Wyoming, were married on June 17 at the home of the bride's parents in Cheyenne. The stately mansion had been attractively decorated in potted plants and flowers for the occasion. The ceremony occurred in the north parlor, which was arranged so as to form an aisle, through which the contracting parties passed. Dr. George C. Rafter, pastor of St. Mark's Cathedral, performed the ceremony according to the beautiful ritual of the Episcopal church. After the ceremony the bridal couple marched out of the room to the sweet strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march. Mr. and Mrs. Foster were the recipients of the congratulations of their friends and innumerable handsome and costly wedding presents. An elaborate wedding breakfast was served in the spacious dining room of the home, to which about seventy invited guests sat down. Among those present were Hon. H. G. Hay and Captain and Mrs. Foster, Senator F. E. Warren and the following from Fort Russell: Major Gardner, Captain and Mrs. Perry, Captain and Mrs. Smith, Lieutenants Platt, Houston and Bowditch, Mr. and Mrs. Sproul, Miss Sulmon and Miss Foster. Mr. and Mrs. Foster left in the afternoon on their wedding trip. They will sail from New York for London and make a tour of England, Germany, France, Holland, Switzerland and Spain before returning home, three months from now.

Mr. Charles Wieting, son of the late Capt. O. L. Wieting, U.S.A., and grandson of the late General I. Vogdes, U.S.A., and Miss Grace D. Cole were married in the Second Reform church of Hackensack, N.J., June 19. The pulpit was banked with palms, ferns, and other green plants, relieved by large quantities of lilies and other white flowers. There were plants in front of the pulpit, and ropes of smilax were used on the railing in front of the organ. The bride was escorted by her father. Her gown was white duchesse, satin trimmed, with duchesse and point lace; she wore a veil and carried a bouquet of bride roses—a really charming bride. Mrs. Charles S. Conklin, the bride's sister, was matron of honor. The bridesmaids, who entered in pairs from either side of the pulpit and met the bride at the altar, were Misses Jane Van Buskirk, Blanche Cole, Blanche Wieting and May Mabie. They wore white organdie and lace, carrying shower bouquets of sweet peas. Yes, they were lovely. The bridegroom entered from the chapel with his best man, Roger D. Clarke. The ushers were Harry Van Buskirk, Howard Kennedy, S. Leslie Lorenzus and C. S. Conklin. The grouping in front of the pulpit formed a very pretty picture, indeed. Mendelssohn's wedding march was played as the party left the church after the ceremony. A reception was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Cole, Prospect avenue and Beech street, where a large company admired an array of presents to delight any bride, and partook of a lavish hospitality. Mr. and Mrs. Wieting departed for a honeymoon, the demonstration attending the send-off being as enthusiastic as admiring friends could make it. The bride's traveling dress was blue taffeta trimmed with white, and hat to match. The bride's gift to her maids was pearl crescents; the groom gave the ushers diamond scarf pins.

Ensign William R. Sayles, U.S.N., and Miss Eleanor Huntington, daughter of Col. R. W. Huntington, U.S.M.C., were married at "Morea" near Charlottesville, Va., on June 13, Rev. Harry B. Lee, rector of Christ Episcopal church, officiating. Ensign Samuel B. Thomas, U.S.N., was best man and Miss Mabelle Allyn of Norfolk maid of honor. A reception followed the ceremony. Ensign and Mrs. Sayles will sail shortly for Algiers.

Miss Maria P. Mason, sister of Major Charles F. Mason, Med. Dept., U.S.A., was married on June 17, at Warrenton, Va., to Mr. Edward A. Russell.

Miss Minnie Cecilia Murphy was married to Lieut. Thomas J. Fealy, 1st U.S. Inf., at St. Stephen's Roman Catholic church, Washington, D.C., June 23. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Josephine Murphy, and Lieut. H. E. Knight, 1st U.S. Inf., was best man. The ushers were Capt. D. J. Carr, U.S.A., and Lieutenants Parker, Martin and Carpenter, U.S.A.

The marriage of Miss Arabella A. Graves, daughter of the late Major Wm. Preston Graves, 2d Art., U.S.A., to Mr. Henry Lewis Underwood, of Middlesboro, Ky., took place at the residence of the bride's mother in Washington, D.C., on Thursday, June 4, at 1 p.m., in the presence of her family and a few intimate friends. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Jas. H. Blake, rector of Christ's church, Georgetown, D.C. The wed-

ding gown was of white crepe de chine, a voile veil fell gracefully the length of the train. The bride's bouquet was of lilies of the valley. The maid of honor, Miss Emily Graves, a sister of the bride, wore a dainty costume of white voile and carried a bouquet of bridesmaid roses. Hon. Oscar W. Underwood, of Alabama, was best man. The decorations of the house were unusually artistic and effective, the parlor being profusely decorated with palms, ferns and white roses, the room adjoining with ferns and pink roses also. A wedding breakfast followed the ceremony, and late in the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Underwood left for New York, and a week later sailed for Europe.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mildred Guild, daughter of the late Paymaster and Mrs. O. F. Guild of Jamaica Plain, Mass., to Mr. Walter Newell Hill, Harvard, '04.

Miss Amy Louise Concklin, daughter of Mr. Henry R. Concklin, was married to 1st Lieut. Henry J. McKenney, 14th U.S. Cav., on June 24, at the home of the bride's father, No. 513 1 street, Washington, D.C. Owing to a recent death in the family of the bridegroom and to the critical illness of the bride's brother, the ceremony was performed quietly in the presence of the members of both families. After a brief honeymoon Lieutenant and Mrs. McKenney will return to Washington for a short stay prior to their departure for San Francisco en route to the Philippines, where Lieutenant McKenney's command has been ordered to sail on August 1.

Mr. J. R. Koerper, youngest son of Lieut. Col. E. A. Koerper, U.S.N., and Miss Florence M. Fretwell were married at Savannah, Ga., June 24.

Miss Kate Brown, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Justus Morris Brown, was married on June 24 to Lieut. George Rutledge Armstrong, 6th U.S. Inf., at the residence of her parents at Hackensack, N.J. The ceremony was performed in the drawing room, which was elaborately decorated with flags, palms and field flowers. The bride wore a gown of white silk mull over white liberty satin, trimmed with duchesse lace. Her only ornament was a necklace of amethysts and pearls, the gift of the groom. She was attended by her sisters, Misses Mary and Alice Brown. Lieut. Leighton Powell, 6th Inf., acted as best man. The ceremony was followed by a reception.

The marriage of Miss Bertha Huston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Huston, to Lieut. Leonard W. Prunty, 4th Cav., of Fort Leavenworth, Kas., was celebrated at the home of the bride's uncle, A. G. Shortt, in Bellevue, Kas., Wednesday evening, June 17, at half after seven o'clock. The ceremony was witnessed by about fifty relatives and intimate friends. The parlors were decked in the bridal white and green, the daisy being the flower exclusively used. Mr. E. P. Chapman, of Wamego, sang "Since Thou Art Mine" and "O Fair, O Sweet and Holy" before the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. H. R. Lewis. Miss Anna Crawford, also of Wamego, played the Lohengrin wedding march for the entrance of the minister and the bridal pair, who were unattended. While the rites of the ring service were being performed, "The Voice that Breathed O'er Eden" was played softly, and afterward, the march of Mendelssohn. The bride wore a beautiful costume of sheer white organdie over taffeta silk with elaborate trimmings of valenciennes lace. She carried a shower bouquet of daisies. The bridegroom was attired in the full uniform of his rank. Refreshments were served in the dining room, which was adorned with pink roses. The friends who assisted in receiving and serving were Mrs. S. C. Fitzhugh, Mrs. E. P. Chapman, of Wamego, Misses Gertrude Fitzhugh, Lena and Mary Young and Leona Jenkins. Lieut. and Mrs. Prunty drove to Wamego after the wedding and will spend a fortnight with his relatives in the village of Wamego-on-the-Kaw. He is having a month's leave and had planned to take his bride on a honeymoon tour through Colorado, but the difficulties of traveling necessitated its omission. At the end of the fortnight they will be at home at Fort Leavenworth.

Miss Jennie Maude Crank, sister of Lieut. R. K. Crank, U.S.N., was married June 17 to Mr. Raymond J. McMillan, of Bayonne, N.J., at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth avenue and Tenth street, Bayonne.

RECENT DEATHS.

In the Newark City Hospital there died, June 17, an unassuming, modest gentleman, Mr. Robt. W. Hughes, who for more than twenty years had been in the Government service at the U.S. Powder depot, Dover, N.J. His position in the Ordnance Department, U.S.A., was peculiar, differing from that of the ordinary clerk, in that he was often left, sometimes for extended periods, in full charge of the operations of the depot, involving the responsibility of property and money and the faithful performance of duty on the part of other employees. His relation to the officers in charge was thus of an intimate, confidential nature. As one of these officers, and I am sure all the others would bear testimony to the same sterling worth, I take a sorrowful satisfaction in recording my sense of the loss, not only to the Government service, but to the moral wealth of the community in which he lived. Integrity of the kind that feels nothing in the presence of temptation but a shock to the moral sense, similar to the physical in recoiling from a venomous reptile, and the faithful, unselfish attachment of a friend for the officers over him, whose interests and honor he made his own, were possessed, in an old time Roman sense, by this man whom I have known to be approached by "the wicked man who cometh with his right hand full of gifts." The attachment of the obscure and humble often attests of a worth that escapes the general knowledge. This has not been wanting for him in the tears and tribute of flowers for his burial of the depot workmen. A nation that can command such servants is most fortunate, and were the substructure of society built of such material the floods of corruption and decay of manners and morals could not affect it.

A. R. BUFFINGTON, Brig. Gen., U.S.A.
Madison, N.J., June 20, 1903.

Miss Marion S. West, sister of Capt. Parker W. West, 11th U.S. Cav., died at Washington, D.C., June 13.

Mrs. Mary Sypher, wife of Brig. Gen. J. Hale Sypher, and mother of Lieut. J. H. Sypher, U.S.N., died at Washington, D.C., June 23.

Andrian Bernard Rock, son of Asst. Engr. S. M. Rock, U.S.R.C.S., and Mrs. Rock, died on June 21, aged ten months.

MAJOR GENERAL FRANK WHEATON, U.S.A.

We learn that Major Gen. Frank Wheaton, U.S.A., (retired), whose death we announced last week, was ill for five weeks and suffered much, bearing his pain with a heroic fortitude that became his soldierly training. He was laid to rest among his comrades at Arlington on June 22. He is justly described by the Providence Journal as the best soldier Rhode Island ever produced, with the exception of Gen. Nathaniel Greene and Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, and as one of the best beloved of the generals of the Civil War by the men who served under him, evidence of which is found in the fact that when, in the summer of 1862, he was promoted to brigadier general of Volunteers, the men of the regiment, finding that the officers had subscribed and purchased an outfit for him, purchased another outfit, and also gave it to him.

The father of General Wheaton was a well known physician of Providence, who served during the Mexican War as assistant surgeon, 9th U.S. Infantry, and during the Civil War as surgeon 2d R.I. Infantry, the regiment commanded by his son. General Wheaton grew up in Providence, attending school there and graduating from the High School. He was educated for the profession of civil engineer at Brown University, but did not complete his course there. In 1863 the university gave him the degree of Master of Arts.

He was the first officer in the Regular Army to attain the rank of brigadier general in the Regular Service after the close of the war. In 1850 General Wheaton was appointed as assistant in the Mexican Boundary Survey, and it was because of the recommendation of the engineer and other officers who had observed his work that he was appointed first lieutenant 1st U.S. Cavalry, March 3, 1855. He was engaged in Indian service in 1855-6 and because of his gallant conduct in the pursuit and attack of a party of Cheyennes was mentioned in orders. In the Cheyenne Expedition of 1857 he served on the staff of Col. E. V. Sumner, commanding. He was subsequently A.D.C. to Gen. Persifer J. Smith. He was captain of the 1st U.S. Cavalry when the Civil War broke out and was appointed lieutenant colonel and then colonel of the 2d R.I., which was the leading regiment of Hunter's division in the attack at Bull Run, and the rear regiment of that division during the retreat after the battle. His service during the war included participation in 42 battles and engagements, and it was said of him that few officers saw more continuous service. A horse was shot under him at Antietam, another at Gettysburg, one in the Wilderness, and two at Cedar Creek. After the war General Wheaton was again active in Indian service, being engaged in the campaigns against the Modoc, Nez Percé, Bannock and Apache Indians. In recognition of the services of this gallant soldier his native State, in July, 1866, presented him with a sword of honor, inscribed: "Presented to Brevet Major Gen. Frank Wheaton, U.S. Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious service during the war, and especially at the battles of Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Middlebury, by the State of Rhode Island, through James Y. Smith, Governor, in conformity with a resolution of the General Assembly, passed at the January session, 1865."

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Mary L. Norman is at 3240 Flora avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

Mrs. Hunt, wife of Paym. Livingston Hunt, U.S.N., has sailed for Europe, where she will pass the summer.

The April-May number of the Patriotic Review has a full page likeness of Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A.

Lieut. Henry L. Harris, jr., 22d Inf., is spending his leave with his father, Major Henry L. Harris, Art. Corps, at Fort McKinley, Me.

Gen. A. J. Perry, U.S.A., and Mrs. Perry expect to leave Washington, D.C., in July for a visit to their son, Capt. John Perry, U.S.A.

Mrs. Morgan Harrod, of New Orleans, La., wife of Major Harrod, is visiting her aunts, the Misses Hunt, at 1466 R.I. avenue, Washington.

Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, U.S.N., and Mrs. Schley are the guests of Col. and Mrs. A. K. McClure at their country place, Wallingford, Pa.

Gen. James Longstreet and Mrs. Longstreet have left Washington for a visit to Gainesville, Ga. The General has been quite ill and has taken the trip for his health.

Miss Mary Livermore Smith, daughter of the late Gen. C. H. Smith, is spending the summer with friends in Munich, Germany, where her address is, care Thomas Cook and Son.

Surg. Gen. P. M. Rixey, U.S.N., visited the Naval Academy to-day and was the guest of Superintendent Brownson. The object of General Rixey's visit was to consider the selection of a site for the new Naval Academy Hospital.

Comdr. G. W. Mentz, U.S.N., will be relieved from duty in charge of the lighthouse establishment of the Island and of Porto Rico by Lieut. Comdr. W. G. Cutler, and proceed to Coaster's Harbor Island, Narragansett Bay, R.I., for a course of instruction at the Naval War College.

Col. Daingerfield Parker, U.S.A., and Mrs. Parker will leave Washington, July 1, for the Blue Mountain House, Pa. Mrs. Peter Wainwright, the sister of Colonel Parker, who has been all winter in Washington, will pass this summer with her niece, Miss Wainwright, near Boston, Mass.

The friends of Captain and Mrs. Muir, 2d Inf., will regret to learn of their son's illness in Washington with scarlet fever. He was taken sick the day of their arrival and was almost immediately sent to Garfield Hospital. Captain and Mrs. Muir's address will be 1817 Vernon avenue.

Mrs. J. J. Almy and Miss Almy are passing a few days with Mrs. William E. Almy, at her cottage at Chelsea, Atlantic City, before going to Narragansett Pier for the summer. Miss Mary Gardner, the niece of Mrs. Almy, is visiting her sister, Mrs. George Brodhead, in Rochester, N.Y.

Twin daughters were born at San Diego, Cal., May 19, at the Agnew sanitarium to the wife of Lieut. Walter S. Brown, 10th U.S. Inf. Lieutenant Brown is on duty in the Philippines. Mrs. Brown arrived at San Diego a few weeks ago to visit her parents, who reside on Florence Heights.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. E. R. Heilberg, 6th U.S. Cav., at Fort Meade, S.D., June 17.

Mr. R. A. Adams, son of Colonel Adams, U.S.A., and Mrs. Adams, is a graduate of Cornell University in the class of 1903.

A son was born to Mrs. A. T. Ovenshine, wife of Captain Ovenshine, 7th U.S. Inf., at San Francisco, Cal., June 17.

Late patrons of the Greenock Inn, Lee, Mass., include Col. M. M. Blunt, U.S.A., and Mrs. Blunt, of Washington, D.C.

A son, Frederick Fuger, jr., was born at Fort McDowell, Angel Island, Cal., June 11, to the wife of Capt. F. W. Fuger, 13th U.S. Inf.

Rear Admiral E. H. Gheen, U.S.N., and Mrs. Gheen sailed for Europe June 19. Their address while abroad, will be care Thomas Cook and Son, Ludgate Circus, London, England.

Mrs. J. W. Bubb and daughter, wife and daughter of Col. J. W. Bubb, 12th U.S. Inf., are visiting Capt. and Mrs. Lewis Merriam, U.S.A., at 1706 S street N.W., Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Cass Durham and daughter, Mrs. E. R. Gibson, Mrs. J. H. Bradford and daughter, and Captain J. H. Bradford, Jr., are visiting Mrs. Liscum at her home, Willowbrook, Elmira, N.Y.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Darling paid an official visit to the New York Navy Yard, June 23, on the Dolphin. He inspected the yard, seeking information as to the improvements needed.

George Francis Patten, son of Colonel William S. Patten, U.S.A., has been appointed a cadet at large at the United States Military Academy, to fill a vacancy caused by the discharge of a deficient cadet.

Mrs. W. H. H. Southerland, accompanied by Miss Southerland and Miss Mary Southerland, has taken rooms at the Oceanside Hotel, Magnolia, Mass., for the season, where Commander Southerland will join his family for the month of August.

Mr. Robert Emory Vose, son of Col. W. P. Vose, U.S.A., and Mrs. Vose, had conferred upon him the degree of M.E. at Cornell University June 18. His graduation gift from Colonel and Mrs. Vose was a handsome watch and fob with the family arms on the signet.

Gen. A. A. Harbach, U.S.A., retired, who has been abroad since last November, arrived in New York on Sunday, June 21, on the Hamburg-American Line steamer Bleucher. After a short stay in New York he will return to his home, Rochester, N.Y., his address being P.O. box 719.

Colonel and Mrs. Vose, after a very enjoyable visit of three weeks in Ithaca, go to Boston to meet Judge Vose, brother of the Colonel. After a short visit Colonel and Mrs. Vose will be joined by Mr. R. E. Vose in Portland for several months on the coast. Portland address will be the Falmouth House.

Mrs. Hooker, wife of 1st Lieut. Richard S. Hooker, U.S.M.C., formerly Miss Condit of Washington, D.C., is now on her way home from the Philippines on board the transport Sherman. Mrs. Hooker will remain in San Francisco for a few weeks and will then come on to Washington before formulating definite plans for the summer. She will find a warm welcome in Washington, where she is so well known.

Many officers formerly on duty at the Navy Department will be pleased to note the rapid advancement of Paymaster Charles W. Eliason, U.S.N., whose promotion to that grade has just been announced, although the actual promotion occurred on the 3d of March last. Paymaster Eliason was for several years on duty at the Navy Department in the Bureau of Ordnance previous to his entering the Pay Corps.

At the fifty-third commencement of Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa., the following honorary degrees were awarded: Master of Arts, the Hon. John E. DuBois, DuBois; the Hon. Henry Clay Frick, Pittsburgh; Mr. James S. Swartz, Philadelphia. Doctor of Divinity, the Rev. J. F. Bartlett, Philadelphia. Doctor of Laws, Admiral Charles E. Clark, U.S.N. Doctor of Divinity, Henry Clay Munro, White Hall.

Captain Richardson Clover, U.S.N., late naval attaché at London, has returned to the United States and reported in Washington for conference with the Secretary as to the features of his approaching cruise afloat. Mrs. Clover, accompanied by her two daughters, has also return to the Capitol and will remain for a short time before going to California for the summer. The return of Captain Clover and his family to their house in Washington will be an event of social importance to a wide circle of intimate friends.

Mrs. Kearny, widow of the late General Phil Kearny, accompanied by her daughter and grandchildren comprising the family of Mrs. Powell, has gone to Cape May for the summer and will reopen her cottage on Beach avenue. Mrs. Kearny has apartments at the Mendota, Washington, D.C., during the winter, but insists upon spending the summer at the seashore. Mrs. Kearny, in common with all the friends of the family, is receiving felicitations over the promotion of her grandson, Captain William G. Powell, U.S.M.C., with the appointment of paymaster in that splendid corps of fighting material.

The trustees of the McKinley National Memorial Association, in announcing that upwards of \$500,000 are now available for the proposed monument in honor of the late President McKinley, make the interesting statement that after the monument is erected it will be regularly cared for out of an additional fund of \$100,000 to be established for that specific purpose. This arrangement is altogether excellent. By creating a permanent fund to make sure that the McKinley monument shall always be kept in proper condition, the gentlemen in charge of the undertaking have set an example which should be followed by those in control of similar projects.

The U.S. tug Iroquois, Lieutenant Commander Rodman, when she left Honolulu on May 28 for Cable Island, was given quite a grand send off. The Hawaiian Gazette says: "On the bridge, if such the top side of the wheel room on the tug can be termed, were Captain Rodman and Lieutenant Commander Pond gorgeously decked in leis, and Ensign Stitt and Midshipman Arwine, and everybody was busy waving adieu to a host of the fair sex, and many Territorial and Federal officials. Seldom has a craft the size of the Iroquois started out on a memorable cruise under such favorable conditions. For half an hour preceding the departure of the tug the Territorial band played on the dock, and when the vessel pulled out from the slip, 'Aloha Oe,' 'Auld Lang Syne' and the 'Star Spangled Banner' floated out harmoniously to the officers and crew."

Ensign R. N. Marble, Jr., U.S.N., will assume command of the torpedo boat Winslow, early in July.

A son was born to the wife of Mr. Hugh R. Morrison, son of Capt. J. T. Morrison, U.S.A., at El Paso, Texas, on June 8.

Pay Director J. N. Speel, U.S.N., will assume the duties of general storekeeper at the navy yard, New York, on July 1.

Ensign J. T. Beckner, U.S.N., who has been on duty on the Illinois, is on the sick list, and is at the Naval Hospital, New York, for treatment.

Mrs. C. H. Whipple, Jr., who has been at 103 Maple avenue, Anacostia, D.C., for four months, will leave on July 1, to make New Orleans her home.

Mrs. and Miss Bates, wife and daughter of Gen. A. E. Bates, Paymaster General, U.S.A., have sailed for Europe, where they will pass this summer.

Mrs. J. R. Clagett and her daughter, Miss Cornelia Clagett, are spending the summer with their uncle, Mr. G. M. Plympton, at his country home, "Edgewater," Great Neck, Long Island.

The approaching visit of King Alfonso to Cartagena will be the occasion for notable naval honors from the combined Mediterranean squadrons of France, Russia, Great Britain and Portugal.

Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, U.S.N., reported at Washington, D.C., June 22, for special duty preliminary to the organization of the training ship squadron, of which he will assume command on July 1.

Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, returned to Washington, D.C., June 22, from a tour of inspection of the Mare Island (Cal.) and Puget Sound Navy Yards.

Brig. Gen. A. E. Woodson, U.S.A., retired, who suffered a stroke of paralysis at Fort Assiniboine, Mont. April 20, has with Mrs. Woodson established residence at Paola, Kas, where he is rapidly recovering under the care of his physician.

Commander George H. Kearny, U.S.N., who has been commissioned with the rank of captain on the active list of the Navy from March 7, 1903, is one of the first class of engineer graduates from Annapolis, and is among the brightest men in the Service.

Mrs. Solon Arnold and daughter have taken a cottage at Camp Capitola, near Vallejo, Cal., for the summer. They will sail on the Korea, on September 3, for Hong Kong, China, to join Lieutenant Commander Solon Arnold, U.S.N., who is attached to the New Orleans on the Asiatic Station.

Major Medad C. Martin, Q.M., U.S.A., has been on duty at Angeles, Province of Pampanga, Bayambang, Province of Pangasinan, Los Banos, Province of Laguna, Malati Island, Laguna de Bay, in connection with construction and shelter for troops at these stations.

Miss Maude E. Watrous, who has just closed a year at Downer College, Milwaukee, and will enter the Wisconsin State University as a sophomore in September, is spending her vacation with her parents, Major and Mrs. J. A. Watrous, U.S.A., at Omaha. Their daughter Grace is also with them.

Civil Engineer Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., the well known Arctic explorer, has purchased a fine residence in Cleveland Park, one of the charming suburbs of Washington, and will make his future home at that place. Mrs. Peary is much pleased with the prospect of remaining permanently at the Capitol, and makes no secret of her satisfaction.

Admiral Dewey, accompanied by Mrs. Dewey, has returned to Washington after a pleasant visit to Monticello, Va., as the guest of the present owner of that historic spot, Hon. Jefferson M. Levy. Mrs. Carl von Mayhoff, Mr. Levy's sister, does the honors of this bachelor establishment, and during the coming summer will entertain several distinguished Washington visitors in regular "old Virginia style."

Lieut. Colonel George S. Grimes, U.S.A., recently detailed to the command of the Puget Sound Artillery district, arrived at Port Townsend, Washington, June 15, on the steamer Majestic and proceeded at once to Fort Worden. Colonel Grimes was accompanied by his wife and young son, and the family is the guest of Captain Clarence Deems, of Worden, whom Colonel Grimes has relieved of his temporary command.

The promotion and retirement of Col. F. M. Coxe in July will make Major J. C. Muhlenberg, Chief Paymaster, Department of the Missouri, a lieutenant colonel. He was appointed from civil life by President Arthur, in 1882, and comes from a good old Pennsylvania family that has given the nation excellent public servants, including a Speaker of the House of Representatives, and six other officers of the Army, one of whom, Peter, was a paymaster with the rank of major.

The only white woman in the town of Balayan, Province of Batangas, Philippines, for many a month was Mrs. Richmond, wife of Lieutenant Richmond, 1st Cavalry, who commanded Troops M and C at Balayan. Now that she has left the place is without womankind other than the natives. Fortunately for the officers stationed at this post there are some of the old Spanish families who have showed them much hospitality in whose delightful homes many pleasant hours are spent.

Our Naval Apprentice, published at Newport, R.I., in referring to the fact that when Rear Admiral F. J. Higgins, U.S.N., relinquished command of the North Atlantic Squadron at Hampton Roads to take command of the navy yard, Washington, received the handsome compliment in being pulled to the Mayflower by a crew of six captains of the fleet, says: "This was the first time such a high honor had been paid to anyone since the afternoon when Admiral Sampson left the New York the last time, and was pulled to the wharf by a crew of commissioned officers."

Col. C. S. Roberts, 2d U.S. Inf., who on June 23 was ordered home to await retirement, began his military life as a private in the 22d N.Y. Militia during the Civil War, rising to the grade of sergeant major therein. He joined the 150th N.Y. Inf., May 28, 1862, and was mustered out as a first lieutenant June 8, 1865. For gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Winchester and Fisher's Hill he received the brevets of 1st lieutenant and captain respectively. He received the brevet of captain for gallant and meritorious services and was made brevet major for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign in West Virginia and the Shenandoah Valley. He was appointed 2d lieutenant in the 17th U.S. Inf., May 11, 1866. He reached his colonelcy April 13, 1901.

Comdr. W. B. Newman, U.S.N., has gone on a visit to Woodland, N.Y.

Comdr. C. A. Schetky, U.S.N., is in Toronto, Canada, on a visit.

Brig. Gen. S. M. Whitside, U.S.A., has left Washington, D.C., for Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., with his daughter, to spend July and August.

Assistant Secretary of War Sanger has been elected to succeed Charles A. Gardner, of New York, as trustee of Hamilton College, N.Y. Elihu Root, Jr., son of the Secretary of War, won the senior prize debate at Hamilton College June 23.

Capt. F. W. Dickins, U.S.N., who was detached from command of the Independence at Mare Island, Cal., on June 25 to take command of the navy yard at Pensacola, Fla., and the Gulf Naval District, has enjoyed his duty at Mare Island very much.

The McClellan Statue Commission held a meeting in Washington, D.C., June 17, and it was decided to reject as unsatisfactory all the models submitted for a statue of General McClellan. This action was taken upon advice received from the Advisory Committee, consisting of Messrs. Saint Gaudens, French and McKim.

Major Eaton A. Edwards, 23d U.S. Inf., who was retired on June 23, served during the Civil War in the 10th Connecticut Volunteers, until August, 1864, when he was appointed hospital steward in the Regular Service. He served in that capacity until appointed a 2d lieutenant of the 25th Infantry in June, 1880.

Among those who were the first to welcome Sir Thomas Lipton, upon his arrival in New York Harbor June 24, were Adjutant Gen. H. C. Corbin, who bore a personal invitation to dine from President Roosevelt to Sir Thomas; Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, commanding the Department of the East, and Col. T. H. Barry, U.S.A.

Lieut. Albert C. Dieffenbach, U.S.N., who has been designated to assume the duties of inspector in charge of ordnance at the Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md., is an expert in all relating to gunnery and ordnance, and his detail for duty at the proving ground means that the work at this place will be maintained at its present high standard.

Mrs. Mary Norman is making an extended visit with the family of Capt. R. F. Dickson, U.S.V.E., at 3240 Flora avenue, Kansas City, Mo. Captain Dickson served in Cuba and in China, Volunteer Engineers, resigning to accept a position as General Manager, Kansas City Southern Railroad. Mrs. Norman was divorced at Kansas City, Mo., June 9 from Senton Norman, major and surgeon, U.S.V., 3d Immunes in Cuba and 39th U.S.V., Philippines.

Midshipman G. C. Westerfelt, who has been for the last six months on duty at the Pensacola Navy Yard, being attached to the Wasp, has been ordered to the torpedo boat Wilkes at Key West. Last January, in returning with the torpedo flotilla from the Caribbean maneuvers, the Wilkes became disabled and was left behind at Key West, in charge of Ensign Z. E. Briggs. Mrs. Briggs came from the north, and with her husband have since been the guests of Paym. F. W. Hart, of the Key West Naval Station.

Comdr. J. A. H. Nickels, of the Topeka, paid a flying visit to Key West last week, arriving there on the Nashville from Guantanamo, where he had been on business connected with the coaling station to be established at the latter place. The presence of Commander Nickels at Key West, together with Commanders Hubbard, Vreeland and Bull, of the Nashville, Arkansas and Manlove, were the occasion of a series of dinners aboard these ships of an enjoyable kind. The Nashville left Key West late in the week returning to Guantanamo, and Commander Nickels rejoined his own ship north.

Major James S. Pettit, now of the Inspector General's Department, was given the honorary degree of Master of Arts by Yale University at the Commencement exercises June 24, in recognition of the work for civilization done by him in the Philippines. Later Major Pettit was one of the speakers at the alumni dinner, and was loudly applauded, especially by the graduates of the period of his service as instructor in military science at Yale, with whom he was very popular. Major Pettit said that he regarded the degree conferred upon him as an honor intended not for himself alone, but through him for the Military Academy which he served to represent.

The candidate who passed number one in the recent examination for lieutenants in the U.S. Marine Corps is a son of the late Col. Charles F. Williams, who died after a brief illness a few years ago while Commandant of Marines at Mare Island, California. Colonel Williams was an officer of distinguished service, having been brevetted for gallantry in the assault upon Fort Fisher during the Civil War. Lieutenant Williams has succeeded brilliantly after a most persevering effort to secure a career in the profession of arms. Three times he was appointed an alternate at the Naval Academy, but in each case the principals passed and gave him no chance to compete.

The Army and Navy colony at The Hague, Lake George, will sincerely mourn Mr. Walter Watrous, whose death occurred last Sunday at Atlantic City. He was always delightfully friendly to officers coming to the Lake, and did much to encourage them to build summer homes there. Owning much of the land about The Hague, both on the plain and mountain side, Mr. Watrous in his big hearted, generous way made it possible for Army and Navy people to buy desirable sites at almost nominal prices. To his mother, Madame Watrous, the type of the gentlewoman of the old school, which alas, is so rapidly becoming extinct, those in the Service who have the pleasure of knowing extend their sincerest sympathy.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending June 24: Lieut. E. M. Shinkle, U.S.A.; Ensign H. L. Brinser, U.S.N.; Lieut. W. W. Gordon, U.S.A.; Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll, U.S.N., and Mrs. Ingersoll; Lieut. A. C. Dieffenbach, U.S.N.; Major A. P. Blockson, U.S.A., and Mrs. Blockson; Rear. Admiral W. C. Wise, U.S.N., and Mrs. Wise and Miss Wise; Capt. C. B. Hagadorn, U.S.A.; Lieut. John Randolph, U.S.A.; Lieut. Ben Lear, Jr., U.S.A.; Lieut. J. C. Oakes, U.S.A.; Capt. C. F. Kieffer, U.S.A.; Capt. C. H. Muir, U.S.A., Mrs. Muir and two children; Surg. C. F. Stokes, U.S.N.; Midshipman J. E. Pond, U.S.N.; Midshipman G. Morton, U.S.N.; Comdr. G. W. Menta, U.S.N.; Dr. T. D. Myers, U.S.N.; Major N. P. Phister, U.S.A., and Miss Phister; Ensign C. A. Gardiner, U.S.N.; Capt. I. C. Welborn, U.S.A., and J. C. Palmer, Paymaster Clerk, U.S.N.

Major and Mrs. VanNess, U.S.A., left Ithaca early in senior week for a visit to New Hampshire.

The engagement is announced of Miss Alice Adams Dodds, daughter of Major Dodds, judge advocate, to Lieut. George Van Horn Moseley, 1st Cav.

Mrs. Maximilian Ferdinand Bonzano, of Philadelphia, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Frank E. Harris, at Fort Monroe, Va. Mrs. Bonzano is a daughter of the late Gen. John W. Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Edwin A. Anderson, wife of Lieut. E. A. Anderson of the U.S.S. Callao at Canton, China, has changed her address from Woodley Inn, Washington, D.C., to Philipsburg, Centre County, Pa., for the summer.

The court-martial of Assistant Paym. Philip W. Delano, U.S.N., has been ordered by the Secretary of the Navy to begin at the Washington Navy Yard on June 29. Rear Admiral N. H. Farquhar, retired, will be president of the court. Mr. Delano will be tried on charges of embezzlement, neglect of duty and making false statements.

The Navy Department has been informed that Gunner John Grady intends next year to take the examination for a commission as ensign. Gunner Grady is now stationed on board the Buffalo, and is receiving help from the commissioned officers there. It is understood that he has the endorsement of his superior officers.

It is understood that when the General Staff law goes into effect on August 15, and General Henry C. Corbin is detached from duty as Adjutant General of the Army and detailed to the General Staff, that Col. William P. Hall will be detailed by the Secretary of War as Acting Adjutant General of the Army. Colonel Hall has been on duty at the War Department for several months and is thoroughly conversant with the duties of the Adjutant General.

Lieut. Comdr. E. E. Hayden, U.S.N., was at Poughkeepsie on June 25, to see the inter-collegiate boat races. His son, Reynolds, is a member of the Georgetown Varsity crew. On his return to the Naval Observatory, where he is on duty, he is expected to visit his son Herbert, who is a cadet at West Point and a grandson of a distinguished graduate, the late Gen. J. J. Reynolds, who was a class mate of General Grant, and the first captain of the Corps of Cadets in 1843.

No detail has yet been made by the Secretary of War of an officer to relieve Capt. William W. Gibson as recorder of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications. Captain Gibson, who is a member of the General Staff, has been ordered to the Philippines for duty in Manila. His place as principal assistant to the Chief of Ordnance has been filled by the detail for that work of Major Henry D. Borup. Capt. Tracy C. Dickson, Ordnance Department, has been given charge of small arms.

The court for the trial of Assistant Paym. Philip W. Delano, U.S.N., has been appointed by Secretary Moody. Rear Admiral N. H. Farquhar was to have been the president of this court, but at his own request he was relieved, and Rear Admiral Benham assigned to that duty. The other officers constituting the court are Capt. L. C. Logan, Med. Dir. N. M. Ferebee, Pay Dir. Reah Frazer, Comdr. J. M. Robinson, Pay Insp. J. S. Carpenter, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Shipley, Paym. S. L. Heap, Capt. R. C. Berkeley, Marine Corps, and Pay Insp. E. B. Rogers, judge advocate. The charges in the case of Assistant Paymaster Delano are as follows: Charge I: Neglect of Duty. There are nine specifications. Charge II: Persistent delinquency in rendition of accounts, in violation of the United States Navy Regulations. Two specifications. Charge III: Persistent delinquency in rendition of accounts, in violation of section 12 of an act of Congress, entitled "An act making appropriations for legislative, executive and judicial expenses of government for fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, and for other purposes." Two specifications. Charge IV: Scandalous conduct tending to destruction of good morals. Three specifications. Charge V: Rendering false and fraudulent returns of balances due the United States from him, in violation of Article 14 of Articles for Government of the Navy. One specification. Charge VI: Falsehood. One specification. Charge VII: Embezzlement in violation of Article 14 of Articles for Government of the Navy. One specification.

THE ARMY

ARMY STATIONS.

We omit the table of Army stations this week on account of press of matter. The changes made, since the table appeared in our issue of June 13, are the following:

1st Cavalry: Headquarters, band and Troops I, K, and L, to Fort Clark, Tex.; Troop M, to Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

12th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops I, K, L and M, Fort Clark, Tex.; Troops E, F, G and H, Manila; Troops A, B, C and D at San Francisco to sail for Manila July 1, and Headquarters and I, K, L and M will sail on Aug. 1.

33d Company of Coast Artillery, at Fort Columbia, Washington.

2d Inf.—Headquarters, E, F, G and H, Fort Russell, Wyo.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Logan, Colo.

17th Inf.—At San Francisco to sail July 1 for Manila. Address mail there.

S.O., JUNE 25, H.Q.A., A.G.O.
An Army retiring board is appointed as follows, to meet at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Detail for the board: Col. Geo. S. Anderson, 5th Cav.; Major William A. Shunk, 8th Cav.; Major Frank A. Edwards, 4th Cav.; Major Thomas U. Raymond, surg.; 1st Lieut. Patrick H. McAndrew, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Alexander B. Cox, 8th Cav., recorder. Capt. Joseph S. Wilkins, paymaster, will report before the Army retiring board for examination.

First Lieut. Englebert G. Ovenshine, 16th Inf., to report before the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for examination for promotion.

Capt. William E. Purviance, asst. surg., to report before examining board at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, D.C., for examination for promotion.

ASSIGNMENTS TO CORPS AND REGIMENTS.

G.O. 32, JUNE 25, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the appointments to corps and regiments, to date from June 11, 1903, of the following named cadets, graduates of the U.S. Military Academy, are announced:

Second Lieutenants, Corps of Engineers.

1. Cadet Douglas MacArthur.
2. Cadet Charles T. Leeds.
3. Cadet Harold C. Fiske.
4. Cadet Max C. Tyler.
5. Cadet Ulysses S. Grant.
6. Cadet Julian L. Schley.
7. Cadet William H. Rose.

10. Cadet Ferdinand Williams.
12. Cadet Richard C. Moore.
14. Cadet Lewis M. Adams.

Second Lieutenants, Artillery Corps.

11. Cadet Owen G. Collins, to the 5th Battery, Field Art.
13. Cadet Scott Baker, to the 27th Battery, Field Art.
15. Cadet Frederic H. Smith, to the 30th Battery, F.A.
17. Cadet Marion W. Howze, to the 16th Battery, F.A.
21. Cadet George W. Coeche, to the 14th Battery, F.A.
24. Cadet Charles H. Patterson, to the 27th Battery, F.A.
25. Cadet Lewis Turtie, to the 39th Co., Coast Art.
26. Cadet Henry S. Kilbourne, Jr., to the 3d Battery, F.A.
27. Cadet Clifford Jones, to the 15th Battery, Field Art.
28. Cadet Wilford J. Hawkins, to the 53d Co., C.A. (att'd).
29. Cadet Louis C. Brinton, Jr., to the 57th Co., C.A. (att'd).
31. Cadet Thomas E. Selfridge, to the 8th Co., Coast Art.
32. Cadet Henning F. Colley, to the 47th Cav., C.A. (att'd).
33. Cadet Paul D. Bunker, to the 96th Co., C.A. (attached).
39. Cadet Quinn Gray, to the 58th Co., Coast Art.
45. Cadet Louis R. Dice, to the 69th Co., Coast Art.
46. Cadet William M. Colvin, to the 97th Co., Coast Art.
54. Cadet Francis M. Hinkle, to the 98th Co., C.A. (att'd).

Second Lieutenants, Cavalry Arm.

5. Cadet Charles Telford, to the 12th Cav., Troop M.
8. Cadet Levi G. Brown, to the 12th Cav., Troop A.
16. Cadet William M. Nichols, to the 3d Cav., Troop D.
18. Cadet Olan C. Aleshire, to the 12th Cav., Troop G.
19. Cadet Emil P. Laurson, to the 11th Cav., Troop B.
20. Cadet Frederick E. Shnyder, to the 2d Cav., Troop I.
30. Cadet Thos. F. Van Natta, Jr., the 8th Cav., Troop B.
34. Cadet James A. Mars, to the 2d Cav., Troop K.
35. Cadet George L. Morrison, to the 5th Cav., Troop B.
36. Cadet Orville N. Tyler, to the 4th Cav., Troop F.
37. Cadet James A. Shannon, to the 7th Cav., Troop A.
38. Cadet Allan M. Pope, to the 2d Cav., Troop L.
40. Cadet Reynolds J. Powers, to the 8th Cav., Troop H.
43. Cadet John C. Montgomery, to the 7th Cav., Troop C.
44. Cadet James S. Jones, to the 6th Cav.
47. Cadet Edward M. Zell, to the 4th Cav., Troop B.
51. Cadet Dorsey R. Rodney, to the 5th Cav.
52. Cadet Alexander M. Milton, to the 4th Cav., Troop L.
53. Cadet Hugh S. Johnson, to the 1st Cav., Troop I.
61. Cadet Carl Boyd, to the 3d Cav., Troop F.
63. Cadet Stephen W. Winfree, to the 9th Cav., Troop C.
64. Cadet Ephraim F. Graham, to the 10th Cav., Troop A.

Second Lieutenants, Infantry Arm.

21. Cadet George A. Lynch, to the 17th Inf., Co. L.
22. Cadet Grayson M. P. Murphy, to the 17th Inf., Co. K.
41. Cadet Sam M. Parker, to the 29th Inf., Co. E.
42. Cadet Robert M. Lyon, to the 11th Inf., Co. D.
48. Cadet Francis H. Farmum, to the 11th Inf., Co. F.
49. Cadet Benjamin E. Grey, to the 29th Inf., Co. I.
50. Cadet Elvid Hunt, to the 28th Inf., Co. C.
55. Cadet Benjamin F. McClellan, to the 28th Inf.
56. Cadet Campbell B. Hodges, to the 30th Inf., Co. B.
57. Cadet Jacob W. Wuest, to the 30th Inf., Co. C.
58. Cadet Max B. Garber, to the 11th Inf., Co. xi.
59. Cadet Leo I. Samuelson, 2d Inf., Co. B.
60. Cadet Corbit S. Hoffman, to the 1st Inf., Co. D.
62. Cadet Walter V. Gallagher, to the 13th Inf., Co. B.
65. Cadet Clinton M. Butler, to the 11th Inf., Co. K.
66. Cadet Edmund L. Bull, to the 22d Inf., Co. E.
67. Cadet Truman W. Carrithers, to the 20th Inf., Co. A.
68. Cadet George F. Rozelle, Jr., to the 22d Inf., Co. C.
69. Cadet Arthur E. Ahrendt, to the 20th Inf., Co. F.
70. Cadet Charles F. Eeverson, to the 24th Inf., Co. D.
71. Cadet Harry S. Grier, to the 25th Inf., Co. A.
72. Cadet Reuben C. Taylor, to the 19th Inf., Co. B.
73. Cadet Charles B. Moore, to the 27th Inf., Co. D.
74. Cadet Clark Lynn, to the 2d Inf., Co. D.
75. Cadet Cornelius S. Bendel, to the 19th Inf., Co. F.
76. Cadet Robert E. Boyers, to the 15th Inf., Co. C.
77. Cadet Burt W. Phillips, to the 20th Inf., Co. K.
78. Cadet Ben. F. Ristine, to the 21st Inf., Co. A.
79. Cadet Albert Gilmor, to the 7th Inf., Co. A.
80. Cadet George R. Guild, to the 30th Inf., Co. K.
81. Cadet Stuart A. Howard, to the 30th Inf., Co. L.
82. Cadet J. F. Franklin, to the 7th Inf., Co. C.
83. Cadet William C. Russell, to the 8th Inf., Co. A.
84. Cadet Roland W. Boughton, to the 1st Inf., Co. E.
85. Cadet John S. Upham, to the 15th Inf., Co. D.
86. Cadet Keith S. Gregory, to the 6th Inf., Co. B.
87. Cadet Irving M. Madison, to the 12th Inf., Co. A.
88. Cadet Ellery Farmer, to the 26th Inf., Co. C.
89. Cadet Everett N. Bowman, to the 13th Inf., Co. C.
90. Cadet Homer N. Preston, to the 21st Inf., Co. C.
91. Cadet Jesse Gaston, to the 15th Inf., Co. K.
92. Cadet Edward A. Brown, to the 5th Inf., Co. C.
93. Cadet Charles F. Smith, to the 13th Inf., Co. K.

The officers herein assigned to the Corps of Engineers will report by letter to the Chief of Engineers, U.S.A., and they will be assigned to stations and duty in further orders from this office.

The officers herein assigned to organizations stationed in the United States will join their proper stations not later than Sept. 11, 1903.

The officers herein assigned to organizations serving in the Division of the Philippines will proceed Sept. 11, 1903, or as soon thereafter as they may be able to secure transportation from San Francisco, Cal., to join their proper stations.

Lieuts. James S. Jones, Dorsey R. Rodney and Benjamin F. McClellan will be assigned to troops and a company by their respective regimental commanders, who will promptly report the assignments by letter to this office.

The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:
H. C. CORBIN, A.G., Major General, U.S.A.

DEALING WITH THE ENEMY.

FIELD G.O. 3, MARCH 29, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

The following instructions will be observed and carried out by troops operating in the field in this province.

First—Commanders on the spot will use every possible facility in strict accordance with the rules of civilized warfare in obtaining accurate information of the whereabouts of the outlaws and insurrectos.

Presidents and other local civil officials will be called upon for all possible assistance. Scouting will be vigorously pursued to locate the enemy.

Second—Natives will be employed as guides, couriers, and to carry rations on the trails when necessary. Bananas and barots will be hired as required. Runners with important news will be sent to these headquarters from time to time when there are no other ready means available.

Third—When necessary, supplies may be purchased. Pack ponies or carabaos may be impressed if necessary, payments being made for such service in all cases or certificates given to present to the proper officers at these headquarters for payment.

Fourth—In cases of absolute necessity guides and native carriers may be impressed, but it is believed that there will not usually be any occasion to do so, as it is expected that local civil officials will co-operate with the military forces in the operations for the common good. Should any of these be lukewarm or indifferent, their names, office, and residence will be recorded and reported.

Fifth—Indiscriminate arrests will not be made; but confined to those who were participants or aiders and abettors in the recent outrages.

Commanders will carefully note and report the feeling and bearing of natives towards the forces engaged in field operations. In cases of arrest, due investigation will be made and noted for report and if guilt probable, the parties, evidence and witnesses should be turned over to the nearest civil authorities or sent to these headquarters, to be dealt with under the civil law.

Sixth—The division commander directs that "if property of any kind is seized be careful that we do not go beyond imperative necessity. No property will be de-

stroyed save such as captured from outlaws and removal impracticable. Let there be no water curing or other cruelty or severity that is not plainly authorized without strained interpretation of laws of war." The foregoing instructions will be strictly carried out. Looting of any kind is absolutely prohibited, and anyone who disgraces our uniform by engaging in such barbarous practice will be punished on the spot.

Seventh—But officers must not for a moment relax vigilance nor fail to push operations with all possible vigor against the outlaws. They will pursue, head off and strike these outlaws wherever they can be found, capture or destroy them; in short, let the blows be so effective that any survivors will never forget the lesson. The detachments should always be strong enough to take care of themselves and administer crushing defeat to any of the enemy they may meet.

Eighth—Commanders of the various columns will keep these headquarters fully informed of events, necessities for supplies, when and where they should be sent, in order that nothing may be left undone to make the operations successful.

If the enemy scatter they must be followed relentlessly to their hiding place and destroyed or captured. One cool-headed American soldier is equal to at least four or five of these outlaws and a brave constabulary can readily give them odds.

Ninth—it must be borne in mind that the U.S. troops and constabulary are operating for a common end to ensure protection, peace and prosperity to every well disposed inhabitant of the province. All must co-operate, pull together without cavil, question, or friction of any kind.

Tenth—It is impossible to go into matters of detail and instruct each officer just what he should do in all cases, nor is it desirable to do so, the purpose being to leave each officer with a free hand to vigorously pursue the work as his judgment tells him will be best to achieve results, but such results must be obtained by such lawful means that success will not be marred by any well-founded complaints of undue severity and flagrant misconduct to vex and annoy superior authority.

Keep clearly within the plain laws of war, using the severities when necessary, but not forgetting the humanities enjoined upon civilized nations.

By command of Brigadier General Lee:

GO. VAN HORNE MOSELEY,

1st Lieut., 1st U.S. Cav., Aid-de-Camp, A.A.G.

In connection with these instructions a proclamation was published in F.G.O. No. 2, Surigao, Island of Mindanao, P.I., in which General Lee says:

"All participants and suspects arrested by U.S. troops and the constabulary will, after necessary investigation, be turned over to the civil authorities to be dealt with under the law, and it is hoped that no guilty person may escape."

"The names of the majority of the bandits and outlaws and their aiders and abettors are known and all will be found out. They will be hunted down collectively and individually. If not found to-day the work will go on to-morrow; if not found to-morrow they will be hunted and watched for in the weeks and months to come until every living miscreant shall stand at the bar of justice to receive deserved punishment.

"If two companies and the constabulary are not enough we will have a battalion; if a battalion be insufficient, then a regiment; and so increasing, if needed, until there will be a company in every town, a platoon on every trail and a squad on every mountain and hilltop, wherever the lairs, cutlasses, and insurrectos may seek refuge.

"These are no idle words. The work may be hard but it will surely be effective. The shorter we can make it the better; the sooner the U.S. troops can finish their part of the work and go back to their permanent stations the better. To that end and for the public good we call upon every official and every other well disposed inhabitant of this province for all possible help and information and we will thus be able the more quickly to punish the guilty and assure protection to the innocent.

"Anyone who voluntarily screens these bandits or hides away their arms and loot or who does not give timely notice of any information he may have as to the whereabouts of these criminals or their arms or other stolen property, becomes a criminal himself, and aider and abettor, and will be dealt with as such under the law.

"In conclusion we say to one and all 'be up and doing' and let us make quick work of these murderers and thieves who committed such terrible crimes right in your midst last Monday."

"The names of all persons who render proper assistance will be recorded for just recognition and commendation; the names of those who can do something but do nothing will also be recorded, and the names of those who practice deception will be taken and if deemed necessary they will be arrested and held for trial and punishment as aiders and abettors."

NATIONAL GUARD IN MANEUVERS.

G.O. 15, JUNE 25, DEPT. EAST.

On the request of the Governors of the several States concerned, and with the authority of the Secretary of War, the following National Guard troops will participate with the Regular Army in the encampments, maneuvers and field instruction as indicated, under the provisions of Section XV of the act approved Jan. 21, 1903, (G.O. No. 7, Headquarters of the Army, A.G.O., Jan. 24, 1903).

The National Guard of the State of Maine, consisting of two regiments of Infantry, Signal Corps and an Ambulance Corps, and the 1st Regiment of Heavy Artillery, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, will participate in the combined Army and Navy maneuvers to take place in Portland Harbor Aug. 22-29, 1903. The commanding officers of the organizations concerned should confer with Colonel Frank G. Smith, Art. Corps, commanding the Artillery District of Portland, Fort Preble, Me., as to places of encampment, duties and all details.

The 13th Regiment Heavy Artillery, National Guard New York, and two companies of Coast Artillery, National Guard Connecticut, will participate in the mobilization of the Artillery District of New London, and will take part in such drills, exercises and maneuvers as have been determined upon, from the morning of July 10 to and including July 20, when their participation in the maneuvers will terminate. The commanding officers of the organizations concerned should confer with Major William R. Hamilton, Art. Corps, commanding Fort Terry, N.Y.

A careful muster of the officers and enlisted men of these organizations should be made under the supervision of the commanders of the Artillery District to which they are assigned, to determine the number of officers and enlisted men who are present for duty daily, with a view to their pay as may be hereafter determined under the act above cited.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation from the home stations of the respective organizations to the points indicated and return. The Subsistence Department will furnish the necessary subsistence. The medical officers of the U.S. Army at the stations designated will render every assistance practicable to the medical officers of the National Guard troops.

Everything possible will be done by the officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army to make the participation of the National Guard troops as interesting and instructive as possible.

By command of Major General Chaffee:

THOMAS H. BARRY, Col. and A.A.G., A.G.

CIRCULAR 34, JUNE 19, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

Publishes a decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury, rendered June 15, 1903, holding that when supplies are purchased by the Navy Department from the War Department, or vice versa, such supplies are to be charged by the Department purchasing them to the appropriation

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for the fiscal year in which the purchase is made, and credited by the Department selling them to the fiscal year in which they are delivered. The Comptroller holds that it would be unreasonable to place the funds to the credit of an appropriation which would lapse on June 30 following, but it would be entirely reasonable to credit the appropriation available when the supplies are actually delivered and the transaction completed.

CIRCULAR 35, JUNE 22, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Circular, War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Jan. 17, 1900, requiring officers of the Army who are not graduates of the U.S. Military Academy to make report as to whether or not they are graduates of colleges so amended by direction of the Secretary of War, as to direct all officers of the Army to report to the Adjutant General of the Army the names of any institutions of which they are graduates, in order that those who are graduates of the U.S. Military Academy and also of other institutions may be given credit accordingly.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A.G., Major General, U.S.A.

G.O. 86, JUNE 19, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

I. By direction of the Secretary of War, instruments for determining wind components will hereafter be issued by the Signal Corps, and engineer transits by the Engineer Department, and requisitions for these instruments should be made on these departments. All instruments of this class now on hand at posts and carried on ordnance property returns will be transferred by the post ordnance officers and taken up on the property returns of the Signal Corps and Engineer Department, respectively, exchanging the proper invoices and receipts in making the transfer.

II. Describes lands reserved and set apart for military purposes at Malabang, in the Island of Mindanao, Philippine Islands, containing about 2,500 acres.

G.O. 87, JUNE 19, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Par. 100 of the Regulations (amended by G.O. No. 144, Nov. 7, 1901; No. 23, March 12, 1903, and No. 64, April 28, 1903, from this office) is amended to read as follows:

100. The post non-commissioned staff consists of master electricians, sergeants major of the Artillery Corps (senior grade), ordnance, post commissary, post quartermaster, and electrician sergeants, and sergeants major of the Artillery Corps (junior grade). They are appointed by the Secretary of War after due examination, as follows: Master electricians from the Army or from civil life, and must be at the time of appointment under thirty-three years of age, unmarried, and of good character; sergeants major of the Artillery Corps (senior grade) from sergeants major, Artillery Corps (junior grade); ordnance sergeants from sergeants of the line who have served at least eight years in the Army, including four years as non-commissioned officers, and who are less than forty-five years of age; post commissary sergeants from sergeants of the line who have served five years in the Army, including three years as non-commissioned officers; post quartermaster sergeants from sergeants of the line who have served four years in the Army; electrician sergeants from the Army, to be at the time of appointment unmarried, under thirty years of age, and of good character; sergeants major of the Artillery Corps (junior grade) from sergeants of the Artillery Corps who have served at least five years in the Army, including three years as non-commissioned officers.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A.G., Major General, U.S.A.

G.O. 88, JUNE 20, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

The following orders have been received from the War Department, and are promulgated for the information and guidance of all concerned:

War Department, Washington, June 19, 1903.

Pursuant to the provisions of the act "To increase the efficiency of the Army," approved Feb. 14, 1903, the President makes the following details to complete the organization of the General Staff Corps, to take effect Aug. 15, 1903:

Major Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, to be Chief of Staff. To be members of the General Staff: Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, A.G.; Brig. Gen. William H. Carter.

Brigadier General Carter will be relieved from his detail in the General Staff Corps at such time as it shall seem advisable in the discretion of the Secretary of War, then to proceed to his station in the Philippine Islands under orders heretofore made.

Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss is detailed to be a member of the General Staff Corps, to take the place of General Carter when relieved.

Major Gen. Samuel B. M. Young is relieved from duty as president of the Army War College. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss is detailed as president of the Army War College; both to take effect on the 15th of August next.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A.G., Major General, U.S.A.

G.O. 89, JUNE 22, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

Amends G.O. 75, May 30, 1903, giving a table showing the maximum allowance per school season of articles considered necessary to the proper establishment and conduct of a post school for officers at a four company post. By direction of the Secretary of War, and in addition to the books with which officers are required to provide themselves, under the provisions of Par. 1, Circular No. 1, March 7, 1902, from this office, each officer of the Army will procure the following articles at his own expense: One fine pen, one compass, one protractor, one wooden ruler, one scale of equal parts, and one triangle; or one inexpensive but serviceable set of drawing instruments (complete).

G.O. 90, JUNE 25, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

By direction of the Secretary of War, subdivision "f," Par. No. 235, page 112, Manual for the Medical Department, edition of 1902, is amended to read as follows:

(f) Candidates will be carefully examined while stripped by the methods prescribed in the authorized manual for the examination of recruits and will be rejected for any mental or physical defect which would constitute a cause of rejection in the case of a recruit, or for any apparent feebleness of constitution, or cachexia.

Candidates who are otherwise physically sound but who have diseases readily curable by operation, such as varicose, hernia, etc., for the relief of which they consent to the necessary surgical interference, will not be rejected, but will be admitted on probation until operated upon and for such further period of time as may be necessary to determine whether or not the operation has been successful.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A.G., Major General, U.S.A.

G.O. 94, JUNE 26, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

This order requires a gunner who has qualified to wear an appropriate insignia, to be issued by the Q.M.D., and 1st class gunners in addition to wear a badge to be issued by the O.D., both to be permanently retained by the soldier but worn only during the period of qualification.

CIRCULAR 9, JUNE 10, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA. Eligible men desiring permission to take civil service examinations will be informed that in order to receive favorable consideration by the War Department applications must state the date on which the desired examination will be held and be submitted not earlier than three

months prior to the date set for the examination or of filing the application with the Civil Service Commission. (Endorsement, A.G.O., June 2, 1903.)

By command of Colonel Rodney:

GEO. ANDREWS, Lieut. Col. and A.A.G., A.G.

G.O. 22, JUNE 6, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

The troops which arrived from the Division of the Philippines on the transport Sheridan on June 6, and now in camp at the Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed in compliance with G.O. 122, A.G.O., Dec. 5, 1902, to stations as follows: 1st Cavalry: Headquarters, band and troops I, K, and L, to Fort Clark, Tex.; troop M, to Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; 2d Infantry: Headquarters, band and the 2d battalion to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; the 1st and 3d battalion to Fort Logan, Colo.

G.O. 14, JUNE 13, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.

The 33d Company, Coast Artillery, will proceed to Fort Columbia, Wash., and there take station, this movement to be completed not later than July 1, 1903.

The Commanding Officer, Artillery District of the Columbia, will maintain a detachment of one sergeant and seven men at Fort Canby, Wash., which will be relieved monthly.

G.O. 19, JUNE 19, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

Major Daniel H. Brush, 25th Inf., having reported is announced as Acting Inspector General of the Department.

G.O. 15, JUNE 13, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

First Lieut. L. S. Morey, 12th Cav., relieved from duty as Aid-de-camp to the Brigadier General commanding, to take effect on June 18, and upon expiration of the leave of absence granted him will join his regiment at Fort Clark, Tex. (June 13, D.T.)

G.O. 16, JUNE 15, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

The headquarters, band and 3d Squadron, 12th Cav., now at Fort Clark, Tex., will stand relieved from duty in this department on July 20, 1903, and on that date will proceed to Spofford Junction, Tex., and from there by rail to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to the Philippines on the transport scheduled to sail on Aug. 1, 1903. The horses and equipment will be left at the post.

G.O. 21, MAY 5, DEPARTMENT OF LUZON.

The 5th Company, Philippine Scouts, now at Bulacan, will proceed to Bacoor, Cavite, P.I., for station.

G.O. 22, MAY 11, DEPARTMENT OF LUZON.

I. The Headquarters, Band and Companies A, B, C, D, M, and I, 11th Infantry, having arrived in Manila, will report to the commanding officer, Post of Manila, for station.

II. Companies B and C, 5th Infantry, are relieved from duty at Dagupan, Pangasinan, and will proceed to Manila for station.

G.O. 23, MAY 11, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

In compliance with General Orders, No. 25, Headquarters Division of the Philippines, May 5, 1903, the undersigned hereby relinquishes command of the Department of the Visayas. In thus severing connection with this command the commanding general desires to thank all the officers of his staff for their energetic and efficient performance of the duties of their various offices, and the officers and enlisted men of the command who by loyal support, cheerfully rendered, have aided him in accomplishing much important work during his command of the department. Especially are his thanks due to Col. Albert L. Myer, 11th Inf., and the troops of his command for their uncomplaining endurance of hardships and efficient performance of duty in the field, in pursuit of outlaws in Surigao, Mindanao.

J. M. LEE, Brigadier General, U.S.A.

G.O. 23, MAY 11, DEPT. OF LUZON.

Troops A and B, 11th Cavalry, now at Paniqui and Tariac, respectively, will proceed to Dagupan, Pangasinan, for station.

G.O. 34, MAY 11, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

In compliance with General Orders, No. 25, Headquarters Division of the Philippines, May 5, 1903, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of the Visayas.

First Lieut. William L. Karnes, 6th Cav., is announced as aide to the commanding general.

THEODO. J. WINT, Brigadier General, U.S.A.

G.O. 32, MAY 7, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

Capt. John Baxter, Q.M., having reported, is announced as depot quartermaster, relieving Capt. G. G. Bailey, Q.M., U.S.A.

In relieving Captain Bailey the department commander desires to express his complete satisfaction with the manner in which Captain Bailey has performed the important and onerous duties of his office. His energy, efficiency and close attention to duty have been marked, covering a period of nearly four years' service in these islands, three of which were in this city. The department commander wishes Captain Bailey the success and happiness in the future which he has so well earned by his efficient labor in the past.

By command of Brigadier General Lee:

WALTER L. FINLEY, Major U.S. Cav., A.G.

G.O. 21, JUNE 17, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

1. In order that the field day exercises prescribed in paragraph 12, G.O. 12, c.s., these headquarters, may be pursued on a more systematic basis, and that the participants at the various posts in the Department may take a greater interest in the same, the following will be strictly carried out:

2. There will be kept by the post athletic officer at each post a record book of field day exercises, showing the record and percentage of each contestant.

3. At the end of each month the athletic officer will submit, through the post commander, to these headquarters, a report of the results of the monthly field day exercises. The information necessary to compile these reports should be obtained from the record book mentioned above. Blanks for this report will be furnished from these headquarters.

4. The following events, in addition to any others that may be desired, will constitute part of the program of events for the monthly field day:

Individual Contests.—1. 100 yds. run; 2. 220 yds. run; 3. 330 yds. run; 4. 1 mile run; 5. Running high jump; 6. Running broad jump; 7. Standing high jump; 8. Standing broad jump; 9. 120 yds. hurdle race (hurdles 3 ft. 6 in. high); 10. 220 yds. hurdle race (hurdles 3 ft. 6 in. high).

Team Contests.—1. Tug of war; 2. Relay race, one mile.

The results of all the events of the field day exercises at the various posts will hereafter be announced in orders.

5. It is desired to impress on the minds of all officers and enlisted men that these athletic exercises, held monthly, throughout the Army, are not only a means of affording amusement and entertainment, but also a military duty. One of the most important features of a soldier's training is the development of his physique, and thereby of his physical endurance. These athletic exercises are the best means to gain this feature of the soldier's training, and should not be considered so much an amusement as a military duty.

6. Post commanders will afford every facility and encouragement to further this feature of military education and will grant such privileges to meritorious contestants as they may deem best for the interests of the Service.

By command of Brigadier General Baldwin:

A. C. SHARPE, Major of Infantry, A.G.

G.O. 29, MAY 12, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

The following message from the Secretary of War is published for the information of all officers and soldiers serving in the Division of the Philippines:

Washington, D.C., May 12, 1903.

Davis, Manila:

I congratulate you and Brig. Gen. Samuel S. Sumner on the work done in Mindanao. Express to Capt. John J. Pershing and the officers and men under his command the thanks of the War Department for their able and effective accomplishment of a difficult and important task.

ROBERT, Secretary of War.

By command of Major General Davis:

H. O. S. HEISTAND, Col. and A.A.G., A.G.

CIRCULAR JUNE 13, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following communications from the Chief of the Record and Pension Office and the Attorney General are published for the information and guidance of all concerned. The views set forth in those communications are concurred in and will govern the practice of the War Department.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

This is the republication of a communication from the Record and Pension Office, dated Dec. 1, 1902, showing what is necessary to induct State militia into the military service of the United States, under a call from the President. It is much too long for publication but can be had on application to the War Department.

G.O. 30, JUNE 22, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

The accompanying regulations and program of instruction for the government of the General Staff and Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to take effect Sept. 1, 1903, are published for the information and guidance of all concerned, and will take the place of those published in General Orders No. 29, Aug. 1, 1902, from this office.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A.G., Major Gen., U.S.A.

This is a pamphlet of twenty-one pages, which can be had on application to the War Department.

G.O. 34, JUNE 12, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

The following order has been received from the War Department, and is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

War Department, Washington, June 9, 1903.

By direction of the President, and under the provisions of Par. 216 of the Army Regulations, names of seacoast forts and batteries are announced as follows:

The Fortifications at Dean Point, Washington.—Fort Ward, in honor of Col. George H. Ward, 15th Massachusetts Vol. Inf., brevet brigadier general, U.S. Vols., who died July 3, 1863, of wounds received at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.

On the Fort Casey, Washington, Military Reservation.—Battery Seymour, in honor of Major Truman Seymour, 5th U.S. Art., brevet major general, U.S.A., who rendered distinguished service in the war with Mexico and the Civil War, and died Oct. 30, 1891, at Florence, Italy.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

The specific batteries to which the above names have been given will be communicated by letter to the department commander.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:

W. P. HALL, A.A.G.

G.O. 23, JUNE 19, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Captain Francis J. Kieran, 2d Inf., is relieved from further duty as Aid-de-camp to Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, to take effect June 20, and will join his company.

G.O. 18, JUNE 18, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

Announces the results of the Field Day for the month of May, 1903, held at posts in this Department, showing the winners, time, etc.

G.O. 6, JUNE 10, CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

When applications are made by officers of Artillery to district Engineer officers for copies of confidential maps, drawings, or reports, the desired copies should, if available, be forwarded to the Chief of Engineers, with the correspondence, for issue through the Chief of Artillery, U.S. Army. The only case to which this does not apply is that of the blue prints of emplacements furnished at the time of transfer of the troops.

By command of Brig. Gen. Gillespie:

FREDERICK V. ABBOT, Major, C.E.

G.O. 15, JUNE 3, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

Publishes instructions for the information and guidance of commissaries.

G.O. 19, JUNE 15, DEPT. OF LAKES.

G.O. 12, c.s., these headquarters, is so modified as to designate the months of July, August and September as the season of small arms practice for the garrison at Fort Wayne, Mich.

By command of Brigadier General Bates:

ARTHUR L. WAGNER, Colonel and A.A.G., A.G.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee is detailed a member of the board of officers to consider recommendations for brevets and medals of honor, vice Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, relieved. (May 13, D. Phil.)

Brig. Gen. William A. Kobbe and Lieut. Col. George E. Pond, deputy Q.M. general, chief Q.M. of the department, will proceed via Pollock, S.D., to Fort Yates, N.D., thence via Bismarck, N.D., to Fort Lincoln, N.D., to make the annual inspection of those posts. (June 15, D.D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major James S. Pettit, U.S. Inf., inspector general, is detailed to attend the encampment of the militia of Connecticut, to be held at Niantic from Aug. 16 to 18, 1903. (June 20, H.Q.A.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Major William H. Miller, Q.M., will proceed from Chicago to Belleville, Ill., to examine into the condition of refugees from inundated districts in East St. Louis and vicinity, and to report as to the alleged urgent necessity of issuing tents, blankets, etc., as a means of saving life and preventing suffering and distress. (June 11, D.L.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Elias Chandler, Q.M., 1st Inf., to take effect about July 1, 1903. (June 19, H.Q.A.)

Lieut. Col. John W. Pullman, deputy Q.M.G., will proceed from Omaha, Neb., to Chicago, Ill., on business pertaining to the inspection of Cavalry horses for the Army. (June 20, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted Major Frederick G. Hodgson, Q.M., is extended two months. (June 20, H.Q.A.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Post Commissary Sergt. Franklin Rose, from Manila to Malabang, Mindanao, relie

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major Rudolph G. Ebert, surg., will, in addition to his other duties, take charge of the office of the chief surgeon of the department during the absence of the chief surgeon in Alaska. (June 4, D. Col.)

Hospital Steward Gabriel Cushman, to San Isidro, Neuva Ecija, for duty. Acting Hospital Steward Arthur E. Sears, to Cabanatuan, for duty. (May 15, D. Luzon.)

Hospital Steward George S. Carte, now at Mariveles, Bataan, will proceed to Manila for duty, relieving Hospital Steward Daniel B. Miller, U.S.A., who will proceed to Mariveles. (May 8, D. Luzon.)

Contract Dental Surg. William C. Fisher, from duty at Columbia Arsenal, Tenn., and will proceed to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., for temporary duty, upon the completion of which he will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for station. (June 15, D. L.)

First Lieut. John L. Shepard, asst. surg., is assigned to duty at the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (June 3, D. Col.)

Contract Surg. James C. Minor will, upon the expiration of his present leave, report in person at the U.S. General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will return to his proper station at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark. (June 18, H.Q.A.)

The following medical officers will accompany troops to stations designated: 1st Lieut. C. C. Whitcomb, asst. surg., to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., with headquarters and 2d Battalion, 2d Infantry; Contract Surg. Edwin R. Tenney, to Fort Logan, Colo., with 1st Battalion, 2d Infantry; Contract Surg. Harry H. Van Kirk, to Fort Logan, Colo., with 3d Battalion, 2d Infantry; Contract Surg. Homer C. Moses, to Fort Clark, Texas, with headquarters and 3d Squadron, 1st Cavalry. Upon completion of the duties assigned them, Lieutenant Whitcomb and Contract Surgeon Moses will return to station at Presidio of San Francisco and Discharge Camp, Angel Island, Cal., respectively; Contract Surgeon Tenney will proceed to his home, Kansas City, Kas., for annulment of contract; Contract Surgeon Van Kirk will return to station. (June 11, D. Cal.)

Sick leave for three months is granted Contract Surg. Richard J. Price, to take effect about July 1, 1903. (June 20, H.Q.A.)

Contract Surg. Elmer E. Mansfield, having reported, will return to camp Monterey, Cal., for duty. (June 8, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. Clement C. Whitcomb, asst. surg., having reported, is assigned to temporary duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, pending receipt of orders from the War Department. (June 8, D. Cal.)

Contract Surg. Francis M. McCallum, now on leave, is relieved from further duty in the Department of the Lakes, and will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty. (June 19, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted Contract Surg. R. C. Rogers is extended one month. (June 19, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Aug. 1, 1903, is granted Contract Dental Surg. Edwin P. Tigner, Fort Riley. (June 15, D.M.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Henry A. Shaw, asst. surg., to take effect about July 1, 1903. (June 20, H.Q.A.)

First Lieut. James R. Church, asst. surg., is detailed as a member of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Adams, vice 1st Lieut. George L. Collins, asst. surg., relieved. (June 22, H.Q.A.)

Contract Surg. Henry F. Pipes will proceed to Governors Island, New York, for assignment to temporary duty. (June 22, H.Q.A.)

Capt. George M. Wells, asst. surg., will report in person to Major Louis A. La Garde, surg., president of the examining board at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, for professional examination for promotion. (June 22, H.Q.A.)

Major William Stephenson, surg., Presidio of San Francisco, will report to the C.O., 3d Battalion, 19th Infantry, to accompany that command to Portland, Ore., and thence to proceed to Spokane, Wash., with the two companies designated for station at Fort Wright, Wash. Upon completion of this duty Major Stephenson will return to station. (June 17, D. Cal.)

Contract Surg. Wallace E. Parkman will report to the C.O., Fort Lawton, Wash., on June 21 to accompany Co. L, 17th Inf., to San Francisco, Cal. Upon completion of this duty Contract Surgeon Parkman will avail himself of the leave granted. (June 11, D. Cal.)

Contract Surg. John R. Bosley will proceed to Fort McPherson for duty. (June 20, D.E.)

First Lieut. Clement C. Whitecomb, asst. surg., will proceed to Fort Preble, Me., for assignment to a station, where his services may be needed. (June 23, D.E.)

Hospital Steward Julius Strauss, from duty at the First Reserve Hospital, Manila, and will report to the commanding general, Department of Luzon, for duty. (April 15, D.P.)

Hospital Steward John H. West will proceed to Nafe for duty. (April 14, D.L.)

Contract Surg. Charles W. Johnson, now at Pasay Barracks, Manila, will proceed to Mariveles, Bataan, for temporary duty. (April 27, D.L.)

Hospital Steward Herbert Sharman, now at Dagupan, Pangasinan, will proceed to Santa Rosa, Laguna, for duty. (April 27, D.L.)

Hospital Steward Wilfrid H. Schuyler, to Los Banos, Laguna, for duty, relieving Hospital Steward Lyell R. Stewart, who will proceed to Bacon, Sorsogon, for duty, relieving Acting Hospital Steward John J. Burnell, who will proceed to Lopez, Tayabas, for duty. (April 29, D.L.)

Hospital Steward Julius Strauss, having reported, will proceed to Aparral, Cagayan, for duty. (April 29, D.L.)

Contract Surg. Marion F. Marvin will report at Malate Barracks for temporary duty, relieving Contract Surg. Charles F. Leeper, who will proceed to his proper station, Caloocan, Rizal. (April 29, D.L.)

Contract Surg. Marion F. Marvin will report at Pasay Garrison, Manila, for temporary duty. (May 1, D.L.)

Contract Surg. J. L. Burkart will report to the C.O., Camp Bumpus, Tacloban, Leyte, for duty. (April 1, D.V.)

Hospital Steward Herman W. Reiss, from further duty at Camp Josaman, Guimaras, to base hospital, Iloilo, for duty. (April 15, D.V.)

Contract Surg. H. M. Hall will accompany the 43d Company, Philippine Scouts, to Dipitan, Mindanao, for temporary duty at that station. (April 21, D.V.)

Hospital Steward Walter S. Baker will proceed to Camp Downes, Ormoc, Leyte, P.I., for duty at that station. (April 20, D.V.)

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Horace D. Bloomberg, asst. surg., is further extended fourteen days. (June 24, H.Q.A.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: 1st Lieut. Theodore C. Lyster, asst. surg., from duty at West Point, to New York city, N.Y., for temporary duty as attending surgeon and examiner of recruits, to relieve Major William H. Arthur, surg. Lieutenant Lyster will report by letter to the commanding general, Department of the East. Major Arthur upon being thus relieved will repair to U.S. Soldiers' Home, Washington, for duty as attending surgeon, to relieve Major Louis A. LaGarde, surg. 1st Lieut. Horace D. Bloomberg, asst. surg., now at Easton, Pa., will, upon the expiration of leave, proceed to San Francisco for transportation to the Philippine Islands for duty. (June 24, H.Q.A.)

Contract Surg. Henry F. Pipes will proceed to Fort Barrancas, Fla., for temporary duty. (June 24, D.E.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Capt. Henry C. Fisher, asst. surg., from duty at Baltimore, Md., and temporary duty at Fort McKinley, Me., and will proceed to Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga., for duty, to relieve Major William D. Crosby, surg., who will proceed to San Francisco for transportation to the Philippine Islands for duty. Major Louis Brechemin,

surg., from duty in the Philippines, to San Francisco, Cal. (June 24, H.Q.A.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Capt. George T. Holloway, paymaster, will report to Col. Edward Hunter, judge advocate, president of the examining board appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York city, for examination to determine his fitness for promotion. (June 22, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect as soon as practicable after completion of payments on muster of June 30, 1903, devolved upon him, is granted Major B. B. Ray, paymaster. (June 19, D.C.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 15, 1903, is granted Capt. Eugene Coffin, paymaster. (June 20, D.E.)

Major Robert S. Smith, paymaster, to Chicago, for duty during the temporary absence of the chief paymaster of that department. (June 24, H.Q.A.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Capt. William W. Harts, C.E., to Batangas, Luzon, on duty connected with, and submit plans for a water system for a post to be established at that place. (May 9, D. Phil.)

Leave for one month and twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. Francis A. Pope, C.E., to take effect about July 15, 1903. (June 22, H.Q.A.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The assignment of Capt. Edwin B. Babbitt, O.D., as principal assistant in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A., from June 17, 1903, vice Capt. William W. Gibson, O.D., relieved as of that date, is announced. (June 20, H.Q.A.)

Ordnance Sergt. Frederick E. Ginder (appointed June 15, 1903, from sergeant, Company A, 19th Infantry), now at the depot of recruit instruction, Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed to Fort St. Michael, Alaska, to relieve Ordnance Sergt. John Flannery, who will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (June 18, H.Q.A.)

Ordnance Sergt. William E. Davis (appointed June 15, 1903, from Q.M. sergeant, 100th Company, C.A.), now at Fort Terry, New York, will proceed to Fort De Soto, Fla., for duty. (June 18, H.Q.A.)

So much of Par. 4, S.O. 135, D.E., as directs 1st Lieut. Jesse C. Nicholls to report in New York on June 29 for examination, with a view to selection for detail for service in the Ordnance Department, is, upon his own request, revoked. (June 22, D.E.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Ordnance Department are ordered: Major Daniel M. Taylor, from command of the San Antonio Arsenal, Texas, July 1, 1903, to Watervliet, N.Y., and assume command of the Watervliet Arsenal, to relieve Lieut. Col. Charles Shaler. Capt. Charles J. Jamieson, from the U.S. Military Academy, Aug. 1, 1903, to Rock Island, Ill., for duty. Capt. Charles H. Clark, from Rock Island Arsenal, to take effect upon the arrival of Captain Jamieson, and will then proceed to Springfield, Mass., for duty. Lieut. Col. John Pitman, from Springfield Armory, to take effect upon the arrival of Captain Clark, and will then proceed via Watervliet Arsenal and Washington, D.C., to San Antonio, Texas, and assume command of the San Antonio Arsenal. (June 24, H.Q.A.)

Major Henry D. Borup, from duty as inspector of ordnance at the Midvale Steel Works, Philadelphia, Pa., July 5, 1903, to Washington D.C., for duty. (June 24, H.Q.A.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Par. 11, S.O. 107, May 7, 1903, H.Q.A., is so amended as to direct that the relief of Capt. Edgar Russell, Signal Corps, from duty in the office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army shall take effect July 10, 1903, and that Captain Russell take station at Juneau, Alaska. (June 18, H.Q.A.)

So much of Par. 9, S.O. 42, Feb. 19, 1903, H.Q.A., as relates to Capt. George C. Burnell, Signal Corps, is revoked. (June 19, H.Q.A.)

Capt. George C. Burnell, Signal Corps, is relieved from duty at Fort Egbert, Alaska, to take effect as soon as his services can be spared, and will then proceed via Skagway to Juneau, Alaska, and take station, for duty pertaining to the installation of the Alaskan military cable. (June 19, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Edgar Russell, Signal Corps, will proceed to Seattle, Wash., on business pertaining to the installation of the Alaskan cable. (June 18, H.Q.A.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Signal Corps are ordered: Col. Henry H. C. Dunwoody, from duty as signal officer, Department of the East, to take effect Sept. 30, 1903, and will then proceed to the Signal Corps Post, Fort Myer, Va., and enter upon duty. Lieut. Col. James Allen will report in person to the commanding general, Department of the East, for duty as signal officer of that department, retaining station in New York city, New York. Lieut. Col. Richard E. Thompson, from duty at Fort Myer, to take effect as soon after Aug. 1, 1903, as his services can be spared, and will then proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, for duty as signal officer, Department of Columbia. In addition to his duties as signal officer, Department of Columbia, Lieutenant Colonel Thompson will assume charge of the military telegraph system in Alaska as rapidly as the land lines and cable sections are completed and transferred to his jurisdiction by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army. Capt. George C. Burnell will proceed from Juneau, Alaska, as soon after Nov. 1, 1903, as his services can be spared, to Seattle, Wash., to take station at the latter place, and assume charge of the cable system between Puget Sound and Alaska. The duties of Captain Burnell will be performed under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Allen until the cable shall have been completed and transferred to the jurisdiction of the signal officer, Department of the Columbia. (June 24, H.Q.A.)

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. A. B. WELLS.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. De Rosey C. Cabell, 1st Cav. (June 22, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month is granted Major Jacob G. Galbraith, 1st Cav. (June 22, H.Q.A.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. C. CARR.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Aug. 4, 1903, is granted 2d Lieut. William S. Martin, 4th Cav., Jefferson Barracks. (June 18, D.M.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. CHAS. MORTON.

Leave for ten days, to take effect on or about June 14, 1903, is granted Major Loyd S. McCormick, 7th Cav., Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (June 11, D.M.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. James C. Rhea, 7th Cav., is extended fifteen days. (June 23, H.Q.A.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about July 1, 1903, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Llewellyn W. Oliver, 8th Cav., Fort Riley. (June 11, D.M.)

Capt. Malvern H. Barnum, 8th Cav., Fort Riley, Kas., appointed R.Q.M., 8th Cav., will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty. (June 17, D.M.)

Leave for one month, to take effect between July 1 and July 15, 1903, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. Thomas Q. Donaldson, Jr., 8th Cav., Fort Sill, O.T. (June 18, D.M.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

Capt. J. T. Nance, 9th Cav., to join troop at Wawona, Cal. (June 8, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. E. H. Ru-

bottom, 9th Cav., Wawona, Cal. (June 11, D. Cal.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. Lester W. Cornish, 9th Cav., Presidio of San Francisco. (June 12, D. Cal.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. D. THOMAS.

Col. Earl D. Thomas, 11th Cav., from duty at Calamba, Laguna, to Camp Wallace, San Fernando, Union, and assume command of his regiment. (May 4, D. Luzon.)

Leave for three months is granted Capt. Samuel G. Jones, 11th Cav., to take effect upon his relief from duty at the U.S. Military Academy. (June 22, H.Q.A.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. KERR.

The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. William M. Graham, Jr., 12th Cav., is extended one month. (June 19, H.Q.A.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield, 13th U.S. Cav., to Batangas, Batangas, and relieve Col. Constant Williams, 26th U.S. Inf., as brigade commander, who will take advantage of the leave granted. (May 4, D. Luzon.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. C. LEBO.

Leave for nineteen days, to take effect about June 18, with permission to leave the limits of the department for the purpose of visiting Mexico, is granted Capt. Harold P. Howard, 14th Cav., Fort Grant, Ariz. (June 13, D. Colo.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on completion of the target practice of his troop and to terminate before his troop leaves Fort Logan for the Philippines, is granted 2d Lieut. J. G. Pillow, 14th Cav. (June 11, D. Colo.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Henry J. McKenney, 16th Cav., is extended until the day next preceding the expected departure from Fort Duchesne, Utah, of Lieutenant's troop en route to the Philippine Islands. (June 22, H.Q.A.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

So much of Par. 16, S.O. 66, March 20, 1903, H.Q.A., as directs that Capt. Francis H. Pope, 15th Cav. (then 1st Lieutenant, 2d Cavalry), be relieved from duty at the U.S.M.A., West Point, N.Y., Aug. 13, 1903, is amended so as to direct that Captain Pope be relieved from duty at the Academy, to take effect Aug. 1, 1903. (June 23, H.Q.A.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. W. F. RANDOLPH, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Second Lieut. Lawrence C. Crawford, A.C., is detailed for general recruiting service, and will proceed to Dallas, Texas, and report in person by Sept. 1, 1903, to the recruiting officer at No. 345 Main street, to relieve 2d Lieut. Charles L. Fisher, A.C., in charge of the recruiting station at Oklahoma City, Okla. Ty., on or before Sept. 10, 1903. (June 18, H.Q.A.)

First Lieut. John L. Roberts, Jr., A.C., is detailed for general recruiting service, and will proceed to Omaha, Neb., in time to arrive there by Sept. 1, 1903, and assume charge of the recruiting station, corner Sixteenth and Dodge streets, in that city, on or before Sept. 10, 1903, relieving 2d Lieut. Benjamin H. Kerfoot, A.C. (June 18, H.Q.A.)

First Lieut. Conrad H. Lunza, A.C., is detailed for general recruiting service, and will proceed to No. 25 Canal street, Grand Rapids, Mich., and assume charge of the recruiting station at that place, relieving 1st Lieut. Henry B. Clark, A.C. (June 18, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Victor H. Bridgeman, A.C., now at Woodbrook, Md., on sick leave, will proceed to No. 204 West Fayette street, Baltimore, Md., and assume charge of the recruiting station during the absence of Major William A. Nichols, 21st Inf. Capt. Bridgeman will return to the place of receipt by him of this order upon the return of Major Nichols to duty. (June 18, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted Capt. Frank S. Harlow, A.C., is extended twenty days. (June 19, H.Q.A.)

The following named officers of the Artillery Corps are detailed for general recruiting service, and will proceed to the places designated after their respective names in time to arrive there by Aug. 20, 1903, and assume charge of the recruiting stations thereat not later than Aug. 31, 1903, relieving the officers now in charge of those stations: 1st Lieut. Harrison S. Kerrick, No. 120½ West Second street, Davenport, Iowa; 1st Lieut. Charles L. Lanham, No. 737 Iberville street, New Orleans, La. (June 18, H.Q.A.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. John S. Johnston, A.C., to take effect about July 5, 1903. (June 18, H.Q.A.)

First Lieut. Francis H. Lincoln, A.C., recently promoted from 2d lieutenant, Artillery Corps, is attached to the 58th Co., C.A. (June 19, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Frank W. Coe, A.C., is relieved from duty as adjutant of the School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N.Y., and will proceed to West Point, N.Y., for duty. (June 20, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted Capt. Carroll F. Armistead, A.C., is extended one month. (June 22, H.Q.A.)

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. Albert C. Blunt, A.C. (June 22, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Clarence B. Smith, A.C., is extended one month. (June 22, H.Q.A.)

Leave for six days is granted 1st Lieut. Robert J. Arnold, A.C., recruiting officer. (June 22, H.Q.A.)

Col. W. L. Haskin, A.C., is detailed as member of the board of officers appointed to meet at Headquarters Artillery Forces in Cuba, Havana, Cuba, June 26, 1903, for examination of non-commissioned officers for appointment as Ordnance sergeants, in place of Major George L. Anderson, relieved. (June 22, D.E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 1, 1903, is granted 2d Lieut. John M. Page, A.C. (June 22, D.E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 4, 1903, is granted 2d Lieut. C. M. Condon, A.C. (June 22, D.E.)

Capt. Francis J. Kernan, 2d Inf., is transferred from Co. G to Co. I of that regiment. (June 19, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect when another officer shall have rejoined the company for duty, is granted 1st Lieut. George B. Jarrett, 2d Inf., Fort Logan, Colo. (June 16, D. Colo.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply to the proper authority for an extension of one month, is granted Col. C. F. Roberts, 2d Inf., Fort D. A. Russell. (June 18, D. Colo.)

Col. Cyrus S. Roberts, 2d Inf., will proceed to his home to await retirement. (June 23, H.Q.A.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. J. H. PAGE.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles F. Humphrey, Jr., 3d Inf., is changed to sick leave. (June 19, H.Q.A.)

Major Arthur Williams, 3d Inf., will proceed from Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to Berea, Ohio, and make a second inspection of Co. A, 5th Inf., Ohio National Guard, on June 16. Major Williams will make a report of this inspection as a supplement to his report on the inspection of the organized militia of Ohio. (June 12, D.L.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. CHANCE.

Second Lieut. Herman Glade, 4th Inf., will report in person to Capt. Alexander N. Stark, asst. surg., president of the examining board at West Point, for examination for promotion. (June 22, H.Q.A.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. W. MINER.

Second Lieut. Frank S. Bowen, 6th Inf., will report in person to Major Robert H. R. Loughborough, 6th Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for examination for promotion. (June 22, H.Q.A.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. COOLIDGE.

The extension of leave granted Capt. Thomas M. Anderson, Jr., 7th Inf., is further extended one month. (June 19, H.Q.A.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. E. DOUGHERTY.

Second Lieut. S. W. Anding, battalion Q. M. and C.S., 8th Inf., will proceed from Fort Wood, N.Y., to Sea Girt, N.J., for duty during the remainder of the encampment. (June 19, D.E.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. NOBLE.

Lieut. Col. Alfred Reynolds, 10th Inf., acting inspector general will proceed via Pollock, S.D., to Fort Yates, N.D., and make final inspection of all public property there, in view of early abandonment of that post. (June 17, D.D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. L. MYER.

Capt. George H. Shelton, 11th Inf., from Iloilo to Batangas. (May 9, D. Phil.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. LEBO.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of twenty-two days, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles G. Lawrence, 14th Inf. (June 8, D. Cal.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. WARD.

Capt. LaRoy S. Upton, 15th Inf., is transferred at his own request to the 1st Inf., Co. H, and will join that company. (June 22, H.Q.A.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. D. PRICE.

Leave for three months is granted 1st Lieut. Perrin L. Smith, 16th Inf., to take effect about July 10, 1903. (June 19, H.Q.A.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. J. CRAIGIE.

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Staley A. Campbell, 17th Inf., is further extended ten days. (June 22, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Arthur Cranston, 17th Inf., is extended twenty-one days. (June 8, D. Col.)

Major James A. Maney, 17th Inf., having reported, is assigned to special duty at the U.S. Mint, San Francisco, until the departure of the transport scheduled to sail July 1, when he will rejoin his regiment and proceed with it to Manila. (June 10, D. Col.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. RICE.

So much of par. 15, S.O. 66, March 20, 1903, H.Q.A., as directs 1st Lieut. Irvin L. Hunt, 13th Inf., to report at the U.S.M.A., West Point, N.Y., Aug. 20, 1903, is amended so as to direct him to report in person, Aug. 1, 1903, for duty at the Academy. (June 22, H.Q.A.)

Leave for twenty-three days, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. A. B. Foster, 19th Inf., Depot of Recruit Instruction, Presidio of San Francisco. (June 12, D. Cal.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. J. KLINE.

Capt. Charles R. Howland, 21st Inf., aid-de-camp, inspector of small arms practice, will proceed to Benicia Barracks, Cal., and examine the location of a rifle range in the vicinity of that post. (June 5, D. Cal.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. J. MILLER.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Henry L. Harris, Jr., 22d Inf., is extended two months. (June 22, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about July 1, 1903, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Robert L. Hamilton, adjutant, 22d Inf., Fort Crook. (June 15, D.M.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about July 1, 1903, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Ralph B. Parrott, 22d Inf., Fort Crook. (June 19, D.M.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about July 10, 1903, with permission to apply for an extension of one month and twenty days, is granted 2d Lieut. Harry Parshall, 22d Inf., Fort Logan H. Roots. (June 16, D.M.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. J. M. THOMPSON.

The retirement from active service June 23, 1903, of Major Eaton A. Edwards, 23d Inf., at his own request, he having served more than forty years, is announced. (June 23, H.Q.A.)

Major Henry H. Benham, 23d Inf., having resumed charge of the recruiting station at Syracuse, N.Y., 1st Lieut. Frank R. Lang, 9th Inf., now on temporary duty there, will return to his station, Madison Barracks, N.Y. (June 24, D.E.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. A. MATILE.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted 1st Lieut. Joseph Herring, 27th Inf., Fort Missoula. (June 12, D.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect July 5, 1903, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. Edward B. Mitchell, 27th Inf., Fort Missoula. (June 11, D.D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. H. BOWMAN.

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. Marcus D. Cronin, 25th Inf., Fort Niobrara, Neb. (June 11, D.M.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. F. FORBES.

Second Lieut. Otis R. Cole, 27th Inf., returned to duty from sick in the First Reserve Hospital, Manila, will report to the commanding general, Department of Luzon, for temporary duty, pending the arrival of his regiment in that department. (May 9, D. Phil.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

The leave granted Capt. John J. O'Connell, 28th Inf., is extended two months. (June 22, H.Q.A.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. G. PENNEY.

Second Lieut. John B. Barnes, 29th Inf., to Iloilo, Island of Panay, for duty. (May 8, D. Phil.)

Sick leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Robert O. Patterson, 29th Inf. (June 23, H.Q.A.)

TRANSFERS.

Capt. George Bell, Jr., 1st Inf., is transferred to the 15th Inf., Co. H. (June 22, H.Q.A.)

Par. 22, S.O. 140, June 16, 1903, H.Q.A., transferring 2d Lieut. Clarence A. Stott, from the 12th Cav. to the 4th Cav., is revoked. (June 23, H.Q.A.)

The following transfers are made, to take effect this date: Capt. David P. Cordray, from the 17th Inf., to the 26th Inf., Co. F. Capt. Oscar J. Charles, from the 26th Inf. to the 17th Inf., Co. M. Captain Charles will join his regiment upon its arrival in the Division of the Philippines. (June 24, H.Q.A.)

NATIONAL GUARD SERVICE.

Capt. Willoughby Walk, Art. Corps, stationed at Fort Monroe, Va., will make an inspection of the National Guard of Virginia. Capt. Elmer W. Hubbard, Frank K. Ferguson and Perry P. Bishop, A.C., Fort Monroe, will assist Captain Walk in making these inspections. (June 19, D.E.)

The C.O., Fort McPherson, Ga., will send one company of Infantry, with full complement of officers, by rail, to Griffin, Ga., to attend the State camp at that point between June 22 and June 28, 1903. He will also send one company of Infantry, with full complement of officers, by rail, to Augusta, Ga., to attend the State camp there between July 7 and July 13, 1903. While in camp the officers of the companies will act as instructors and render such other service as they may find necessary. (June 19, D.E.)

Capt. John C. Gilmore, Jr., A.C., will attend, as inspector, the camp of the Heavy Artillery of Georgia, at Savannah, Ga., July 20 to 27, 1903, inclusive. (June 20, D.E.)

Major D. C. Pearson, 2d Cav. (Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.), is detailed to attend an instructor the camp of the Third Brigade of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, at Mount Gretna, Lebanon County, Pa., from July 11 to 18, 1903, inclusive. (June 23, D.E.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the president at West Point, New York, for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Capt. Alexander N. Stark, asst. surg.; Capt. James K. Thompson, 15th Inf.; Capt. Thomas G. Hanson, 19th Inf.; Capt. Fred W. Sladen, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Albert E. Truby, surg.; 1st Lieut. Thomas A. Roberts, 10th Cav., recorder.

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. E. B. Pratt, 15th Inf.; Capt. H. A. Smith, Q.M., 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. R. R. Love, 9th Cav., is appointed to meet at Camp Monterey, Cal., June 15, to examine into the qualifications of Q.M. Sgt. John G. Geisler, 16th Inf., at that post, for appointment as post Q.M. sergeant. (June 11, D. Cal.)

A board of officers to consist of Major John McClellan, A.C.; Capt. Earl D'A. Pearce, A.C.; Capt. J. D. Douglas, A.C., is appointed to conduct the examination of the enlisted men of the 66th and 67th Companies, Coast Artillery, to test the qualifications of the men as gunners. (June 10, D. Cal.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York city, for the examination of officers of the Pay Department. Detail: Col. Edward Hunter, judge advocate; Lieut. Col. Edward E. Dravo, deputy commissary general; Major William H. Arthur, surg.; Major Beecher B. Ray, paymaster; Contract Surg. George F. Juemann; 1st Lieut. John F. James, 8th Inf., recorder.

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Lucien G. Berry, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Louis T. Boisseau, A.C.; 2d Lieut. Guy E. Carleton, A.C., is appointed to meet at Fort Snelling, Minn., June 23, 1903, to conduct the examination of candidates for gunners of the 10th Battery, Field Artillery. (June 11, D. Cal.)

A board of medical officers to consist of Major Ogden Rafferty, surg.; Capt. Henry Page, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. John D. Yost, asst. surg., is appointed to meet at San Francisco, Cal., June 17, to examine into the mental and physical condition of Capt. Robert L. Brown, Q.M., with view to his fitness for Philippine service. (June 15, D. Cal.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Ordnance Sgt. Richard Bonner; Q.M. Sgt. Samuel Jones, 10th Inf.; Battalion Sgt. Major George Haselden, 14th Inf. (June 22, H.Q.A.)

VARIOUS ITEMS.

The unexecuted portion of sentence in the case of 2d Lieut. Herman Hering, Philippine Scouts, is remitted. (April 14, D.L.)

First Lieut. John A. Paegelow, Philippine Scouts, from sick in First Reserve Hospital, to Abulug, Cagayan, to command his company. (April 21, D.L.)

Recent orders from the Department of the Visayas in the field, issued incident to the Surigao expedition, show that on March 25 Capt. H. R. Perry, 29th Inf., was ordered to proceed with Company H to Tubay; that 2d Lieut. William H. Patterson, 10th Inf., will remain at this station until further orders, and that Doctor Harry R. Winslow, Philippine Constabulary, will report to Capt. H. R. Perry, 29th Inf., for duty, March 25. Lieut. S. M. Hibbard, with 40 men of the Philippine Constabulary, were ordered to proceed to Tubay and such other points in that vicinity as will enable him to co-operate with Captain Perry in his field work. Lieut. P. C. Galloher, 29th Inf., and 40 men of Company G, with Lieutenant Zapanta and 20 men of the Philippine Constabulary, was ordered to proceed to Guigauit for the purpose of intercepting the enemy. Contract Surgeon Hall to accompany this command, March 25. 2d Lieut. G. Goodwin, 29th Inf., with 25 men of Company G, were ordered to Bacauay to co-operate with the troops already in the field in closing on the enemy, to vigorously pursue him wherever found.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. ARMY.

BUFORO—At San Francisco.

BURNSIDE—Sailed from Nagasaki June 18 for Sitka, Alaska.

CROOK—At San Francisco.

DIX—At Manila.

INGALLS—At Manila.

KILPATRICK—At Manila.

LOGAN—Sailed from San Francisco June 1 for Manila.

MCCLELLAN—At New York.

MEADE—At San Francisco.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—At San Francisco, Cal. To sail Aug. 1 for Manila.

SHERMAN—To sail from San Francisco for Manila July 1.

SUMNER—To sail from Manila latter part of July for New York via Suez Canal.

THOMAS—Sailed from Manila June 14 for San Francisco.

WARREN—At San Francisco.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y. June 24, 1903.

The most important event of the week was the visit on Monday afternoon of Baron von Rheinhaben, Minister of Finance of the Kingdom of Prussia. Accompanied by Gen. Francis V. Greene, Police Commissioner of New York City, and Mr. Perkins, of the firm of J. P. Morgan and Company, the distinguished visitor arrived at the post shortly after 2 o'clock, having come up the river on the revenue cutter Gresham. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the cutter as the party landed. They were met by Colonel Treat, Capts. R. C. Davis and Kuhn, who, in the absence of the Superintendent, escorted the visitors during their stay. The arrival of the party at the brow of the hill was announced by the firing of seventeen guns from the battery in the Artillery park. The detachment of Cavalry under Captain Sands preceded the carriage containing the visitors. The cadets lined up at "present arms" as the procession passed.

A review followed with which the visitors expressed themselves as delighted. Shortly after four o'clock the cutter steamed down the river.

The usual summer drills are being held whenever the weather permits. Cavalry drill on the plain and target practice at the target range and drills for the 4th Class occupy the mornings, and again in the afternoons the fourth class drills occur. The new cadets were given their rifles at once and present a very fine appearance, as they are apparently above the average in height and muscular development.

The camp life this summer thus far has been subjected to the most unfavorable of weather conditions. It has rained daily since Camp Shipp was established.

The cadets are now wearing the new dress cap. Any change in uniform is always subject to criticism, but the new cap is said to be more comfortable than the old. It is entirely of cadet grey cloth, trimmed with a band of black braid and a bell crowned. The visor has a very abrupt slant, which, it is understood, may be somewhat modified before the final introduction of the cap.

Lieut. and Mrs. Orville N. Tyler paid a brief visit to the post last week. They expect to sail for Europe in a day or two and will spend Lieutenant Tyler's graduation leave abroad. Lieut. W. M. Nichols, whose engagement to Miss Florence Braden, daughter of Lieut. Charles Braden, U.S.A., retired, has been announced, and Lieut. E. P. Laurson, whose engagement to Miss Gertrude Mills, daughter of Col. A. L. Mills, has also been announced, have been among graduates recently visiting the post and are receiving hearty congratulations from their friends.

Paul A. Larned, son of Professor Larned, is a member of the new fourth class. Philip Gordon, son of Professor Gordon, has received an appointment for June, 1904. Thomas D. Braden, son of Lieut. Charles Braden, is among the alternates at large appointed for 1904.

The Misses Wright, guests of Mrs. Edgerton, Misses Gimperling, Reilly and Magruder, sisters respectively of Cadets Gimperling, Reilly and Magruder, Miss Beebe, daughter of the late Major Beebe, the Misses Ream, Stillwell, Sharples, Miss Stewart, niece of Mrs. Anson Mills, of Washington, Miss Jennings, sister of Mrs. Dan C. Kingman, and Mrs. J. Ford Kent, Mrs. James Rockwell, wife of Major Rockwell, Ordnance, accompanied by her son, Mr. J. V. Rockwell, were among visitors registered at the hotel during the past week.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., June 25, 1903.

On Saturday afternoon the boat house near the railroad on the Government reservation burned to the ground. The troops of the garrison were turned out, and through their efforts the quarantine disinfecting boat and the commanding officer's launch, the "Krenbuhl," was burned. Three men in a boat near the fire came near drowning as the boat capsized; they were also saved by the soldiers.

Miss Helen Taggart, of Pennsylvania, after a month's visit to Mrs. M. M. Mills, left on Tuesday. Miss Taggart made many friends in the garrison during her visit. Major John A. Lundein, who is a member of the board for the revision of Coast Artillery drill regulations, is the guest of Major Albert S. Cummins.

Mr. and Mrs. McClellan, of Little Rock, Ark., were the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. R. P. Reeder during the week. "They were on their honey-moon and they had no place to spoon." Miss Worthington, of Washington, is the charming guest of Lieut. and Mrs. C. C. Carter.

On Friday evening Mrs. Richard Johnson gave a delightful musical. Mrs. Johnson's attractive home was thrown wide open, and the guests were held spell-bound by the music. Among those who added so much to the evening by giving selections were Miss Haughie, Miss Worthington and Captain Kelton. During the evening delicious refreshments were served.

Mrs. E. B. Martindale will leave next week for her home in Paris, Ill. Mrs. Clarence P. Townsley and her charming family will leave the last of the month for their summer home, Newport, R.I. Mrs. Albert S. Cummins left on Tuesday for a month's visit to her home in Michigan.

"Old William" who has been a "striker" here in the post for years, was married on Sunday night. One of the officers had written a circular letter for him which he presented to each officer and no one could have been so hard hearted as to have refused to help. William "bestow some worldly goods on his better half." Besides helping William, it was worth the price to read the circular.

General Spaulding was the guest of Lieut. Oliver L. Spaulding, A.C., during the week. Miss Scott has returned to her home in Richmond. Mrs. Spaulding entertained the class ladies on Wednesday.

Picnics up the beach are very much in vogue; there were several during the last week.

PENSACOLA NAVY YARD.

U.S. Navy Yard, Pensacola, Fla., June 22, 1903.

Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, U.S.N., who assumed command of this station Oct. 2, 1902, was detached June 20, and with his family left for Washington, where the Admiral is ordered for special temporary duty, prior to assuming command of the training squadron. Mrs. and Miss Wise will spend the remainder of the heated term at Clifton Springs, N.Y. During his short stay here, Admiral Wise took the keenest interest in everything pertaining to the advancement of the yard, and the many improvements inaugurated by him will stand for many years as evidence of his executive ability. Besides the improvements within the yard proper the reservation has been cleaned up and put in a better sanitary condition than for many years, a work which was badly needed and which will add greatly to the health of the residents. The latter work, however, was not done at Government expense, but by the residents, under the splendid sanitary regulations inaugurated by Admiral Wise. It

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All passenger associations of railways leading to Detroit have made one fare for the round trip for the convention of the Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba at Detroit, July 16 and 17. The Western Passenger Association has made a rate of one fare plus two dollars. Provision for extension is made to Aug. 15, by deposit of ticket with joint agent at Detroit and payment of fifty cents at time of deposit. The same rate is made for the Epworth League Convention at the same place and date.

The Army War College Board, or, rather, the "Provisional General Staff of the Army," has made a report to the Secretary of War outlining a scheme for the detail of the twenty retired officers of the Army for duty with the organized militia of the various States. The detail of these officers was provided for by a recent act of Congress, but the question arose how they could be best detailed so that the militia organizations would derive the most benefit from their services. The Provisional General Staff has recommended that these officers be detailed to the twenty States which have the largest organized militia, and the recommendation will undoubtedly be approved and the details soon made.



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ENGINEERING EFFICIENCY IN THE NAVY.

We commend to attention the very valuable communication by Captain Bowman H. McCalla, U.S.N., on the subject of engineering efficiency in the Navy which appears on another page. Writing on this same general subject fourteen years ago the editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL said: "Warlike training requires that the fighting instinct should have the position of control, and this tends to place those who minister to the mechanical forces, of which even warriors must avail themselves, in the position of the galley-slaves, chained to the oars, who contributed to the glory of the warriors of old without being suffered to share it. England's early naval heroes were soldiers and not sailors, and they were wholly dependent upon the nautical skill of their sailing masters for the ability to fight upon the ocean, instead of upon the land. Finally, the character of the modern naval officer developed out of a substitution of what may be called a chemical union of the soldier and sailor for mere mechanical association. Scarcely had the result been accomplished when the substitution of steam as a motive power resolved into their original elements these motor and militant forces. Once more the attempt to unite them is in progress, and its success is for the future to determine."

Since this was written the attempt to unite the motor and militant forces has been carried in the United States Navy a step further than in any other navy, and we are glad to be told by so competent an observer as Captain McCalla that the experiment has succeeded and that, in his opinion, the engines and boilers of our ships of war are "to-day in a better condition than they were prior to the Spanish War, aside from the mistakes and mis-haps due to inexperience with new types." This is a cheering report and it gives us a hopeful outlook for the future when the engineer of the old type shall have wholly disappeared from our Navy and the line engineer shall have reached his full development. The improvement of the warrant machinists and machinists, noted by Captain McCalla, is a hopeful sign, and if their position can be made wholly satisfactory without a departure from the sound principle of associating command with rank, we shall have more efficient service than ever in the department of steam engineering, and at the same time escape the infelicities which resulted from the initial introduction of steam engineers into our Navy. It is certainly a great gain to have a unification of authority in all the departments of the complex mechanism of a modern battleship, and to have in control men who are in thorough sympathy with the difficulties of the engineer and the requirements of steam engineering. The satisfactory solution of the problem of steam engineering will be complete if all officers of the line deal with it in the enlightened spirit of our correspondent and show the same appreciation of the necessity for fully mastering it.

In spite of his eccentric wanderings after the heresies of Gamboge, (if that was the name), Benjamin F. Isherwood was, as Captain McCalla well says in his letter, "one of the ablest of the late Corps of Chief Engineers" and what he said forty years ago shows a remarkable comprehension of the engineering problem and the spirit of prophecy which characterizes the master of his profession. We are glad to know that Mr. Isherwood, who entered the Navy two generations ago, May 23, 1844, and was retired nearly nineteen years ago, October 6, 1864, is still enjoying a serene old age in his comfortable home in New York, where his slim figure is frequently to be seen upon the streets. He has been a witness to the wonderful change which has occurred in

our Navy since the days when conservative officers bitterly opposed the introduction of steam into our Navy and Secretary Spaulding complained of being steamed to death, writing that he "never would consent to see our grand old ships supplanted by these new and ugly sea-monsters," the steamers Mississippi and Missouri. Another survivor from those days, resident in New York, is Mr. Charles H. Haswell, who was the first engineer in the United States Navy and Engineer-in-Chief from October 3, 1844, until December 1, 1850. It is a curious fact that Mr. Haswell, who is now in the ninety-fifth year of his age, and sufficiently lively to appear, as he did the other night, at a public banquet and make a speech, was over half a century ago a confirmed invalid from a torpid liver and chronic dyspepsia and was obliged to leave the Navy because of his health. He has lived to see the inception, growth and extinction of the Engineer Corps of the Navy, as an organization distinct from the line, and the complete and final acceptance of engineering knowledge as a necessary part of the equipment of the modern Navy officers. Along the path we have entered upon, England is following and other navies are apparently destined also to imitate our example. If it can be demonstrated that engineering training can be profitably added to the equipment of the line officer—and Captain McCalla claims that it not only can be, but has been so demonstrated—we shall in the end have a clear advantage over other navies which they will be quick to discover.

LEGAL QUESTIONS AFFECTING THE ARMY.

In previous issues reference has been made to the question pending before the Court of Claims as to the method of calculating the ten per cent. increase of pay granted for service beyond the limits of the States of the Union and contiguous Territories. The question is whether this should be calculated on grade pay only or on grade pay and longevity pay also. Heretofore the question has been discussed in the Court of Claims only in connection with Navy cases. In these cases the right to the ten per cent. increase itself was at issue and the question as to the matter of calculating it was dependent upon the title to the increase itself.

There has now been filed in the Court of Claims a petition by Colonel Stephen C. Mills, U.S.A., in which the right to the ten per cent. increase already received is not in question, but the sole point at issue is the method of calculating. The petition is presented by George A. and William B. King of Washington, the attorneys who appeared also in the Navy cases. It sets forth the military record of Colonel Mills and states that he served in the Philippines from May 26, 1900, to April 15, 1902, in the ranks of major and lieutenant colonel successively; that he was paid, while a major, \$1,750 a year and while a lieutenant colonel \$4,300, but he claims to be entitled to \$3,850 and \$4,400, respectively. His total claim amounts to \$188.87. Reports have been called for in this case by the Attorney General from the War and Treasury Departments and when these are in and the briefs filed on behalf of the claimant, the case will be ready for the preparation of the defense by the Department of Justice.

Adjutant Gen. Henry C. Corbin recently wrote the following self-explanatory letter to Judge Advocate Gen. George B. Davis: "I am instructed by the Secretary of War to ask your opinions as to whether, under the law governing the number of aides to general officers of the Army, it is within the power of the Executive to limit the number. For instance, would it be lawful for the Department to make a regulation fixing the number of aides for a major general to two, and a brigadier general to one?" In a carefully prepared opinion the Judge Advocate General says that, after a consideration of the statutes governing the appointments of aides to general officers of the Army, he is of the opinion that the question asked by the Adjutant General must be answered in the negative, and that the power in that regard which is conferred upon the general officers of the Army by Sections 1097 and 1098, Rev. Stat., cannot be abridged by executive regulation. General Davis says: "It is proper to say in this connection, however, that, in view of the legislation of Congress directing that certain numbers of officers be assigned to particular classes of duty—as members of the General Staff, on college details, on duty with the militia and as Indian agents, for example—it may be found that there is not a sufficient number of officers available to maintain several categories so prescribed at their maximum statutory strength. In such a case, as execution must be given to the several administrative duties with the performance of which the Department is charged by law, the necessity of a ratable reduction in such legislative details becomes apparent; and, in the opinion of this office, should be made: regard being had in such reduction to the relative importance of the several classes of details which are provided by statute." It is held at the War Department that general officers of the Army detailed for duty on the General Staff are not entitled to aides.

A summary of the enlistments for the line of the Army for the month of May, 1903, is as follows: Enlistments for general recruiting service, 1,186; enlistments in cities, 928; enlistments at military posts, 258; total, 1,186.

NAVY SURGEONS IN CHARGE.

The commanding officer of the Franklin, Captain Charles M. Thomas, has recently asked the Navy Department whether the senior medical officer of a hospital should be addressed as "in charge" or as "in command." It seems that the Acting Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery in a recent official communication referred to the senior officer at a naval hospital as "in command." Captain Thomas desires to know if there has been any recent change in the Naval Regulations (upon the subject in question), as he is of the opinion that both the law and the regulations prohibit officers of the Naval Staff Corps from exercising "command" and that the senior medical officer at a hospital is "in charge."

Captain Thomas's question has called forth some interesting remarks as to the right of a staff officer of the Navy to exercise command. Surgeon General Presley M. Rixey, to whom the matter was referred for comment, said: "The following reasons are given why senior medical officers at naval hospitals should be addressed as 'in charge' or 'in command' indiscriminately: 1. Section 7, Chapter 413, Statutes at Large, Fifty-fifth Congress, of the act of March 3, 1899, entitled 'An Act to Reorganize and Increase the Efficiency of the Personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States,' provides 'That all sections of the Revised Statutes which, in defining the rank of officers or positions in the Navy containing the words 'the relative rank of' are hereby amended so as to read 'the rank of,' but officers whose rank is so defined shall not be entitled in virtue of their rank to command in the line or in other staff corps.' By inference this provides for command in the corps to which the officer belongs. 2. By virtue of the commission issued to medical officers by the President of the United States, command is given to said medical officers in the following words: 'and I do strictly charge and require of officers, seamen and marines under his command to be obedient to his orders as * * *.' 3. It is the custom in the Army to address medical officers in charge of hospitals or detachments of their own corps as in command. The word 'command' being incorporated in all their communications. The medical officers of the Navy form a corps of military organization, they wear a sword and issue commands in their own department the same as other officers to those under their command, and there seems to be no reason why the term 'command' should be denied them any more than any other word which means control."

Judge Advocate General Lemly, in an opinion on this matter, disagrees with the Surgeon General of the Navy, and holds that the senior medical officer has not the right to the term "in command." The Secretary of the Navy, in approving the opinion of the Judge Advocate General, says: "The question raised herein seems to be one of form and not of substance. The powers of a medical officer in charge of a hospital are neither increased by describing him as 'in command' nor diminished by describing him as 'in charge.' Both expressions signify effective control, and the powers and duties of a medical officer are to be ascertained otherwise than by examining the description of his authority. The Judge Advocate General points out that in articles 1135 to 1155, Navy Regulations, dealing with the duty of medical officers at hospitals, the expression used is 'in charge' and not 'in command.' This is notably the case in article 1137, which describes the responsibility, duty and authority of the senior medical officer. No reason is perceived for changing the designation used in the Regulations and sanctioned by long established practice. The opinion of the Judge Advocate General is approved, and the bureau will inform the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery and the commanding officer of the Franklin of the Department's decision in this matter."

The examinations of candidates for commissions in the Army as assistant surgeons to fill the thirty-five vacancies now existing in that grade will come to a close this week. Besides the board in the Division of the Philippines, from which nothing has yet been heard, two boards met in this country—one in Washington and one in San Francisco. According to an unofficial report received at the War Department from the San Francisco board none of the candidates qualified. Only a partial report had been received by the War Department from the board in Washington up to the time of our going to press. This report showed that the following young men had already qualified for commissions: Edward Bright Vedder, of Chester, Pa.; Craig Richard Snyder, of Chicago, Ill.; George Frederick Juennemann, contract surgeon; Chester Jewett Stedman, contract surgeon; Joseph Franklin Siler, contract surgeon; Percy Lance lot Jones, Cleveland, Tenn.; Ralph Stribling Porter, Chicago, Ill.; Henry Flanagan Piper, contract surgeon; John Robert Bosley, contract surgeon, and Arthur M. Whaley, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. There are still about twenty candidates under examination before the Washington board. Those who are successful will be sent to the Army Medical College in Washington for a course of instruction beginning early in September next.

Before his departure from Washington the Secretary of War sent to each of the staff department chiefs a copy of the proposed regulations for the government of the General Staff of the Army for comment and suggestion,

it being the intention in organizing the General Staff to consider every officer affected. The reports of the staff department chiefs are to be handed to the Secretary of War by July 6, when it is probable that the new regulations will be made public. We gave last week a brief synopsis of the regulations as prepared by the special committee of the Provisional General Staff. Some criticism of the policy of sending, at this time, an officer of the General Staff to duty at the various departmental headquarters is being made by officers on duty at the War Department. It is held by these critics that it would be better to keep all officers of the General Staff on duty in Washington until the duties of the General Staff have been definitely decided upon. Exactly what the officers who have been assigned to the departmental headquarters will do no one seems to know. However, we have no doubt that the matter will eventually work itself out to the satisfaction of all.

The Secretary of the Navy has as yet taken no action of a definite nature looking to the relief of the naval officers stationed at the various branch hydrographic offices, as was contemplated by an order promulgated in his name during his recent absence in the West. It is understood that the Secretary since his return to duty at the Navy Department has been making a careful investigation of the need for officers of the Navy at these stations, and that he has even gone to the extent of sending a special and trusted agent around to all of the branch offices east of the Mississippi for the purpose of making an examination into the conditions and ascertaining how much need there is for an officer at each of them. It is believed that there was some misunderstanding regarding the promulgation of the order relieving the retired officers from these offices, and that no further action will be taken for the present. It is also hinted that there is some intention of turning over the offices on the Great Lakes to officers of the Army. Secretary Moody appears to think that the Navy should be relieved of all duty in connection with hydrographic offices. It is understood that Senator Pritchard has something to do with Mr. Moody's antagonism to the Hydrographic Office and its connection with the Navy Department.

The Secretary of the Navy and the Board on Construction of the Navy Department are now puzzling over the best means to expend the \$500,000 appropriated by Congress to give the Navy Department an opportunity to thoroughly test the submarine or subsurface boat. It has been suggested that the Department have a boat built on its own designs, and, in this connection, certain prominent naval officers have suggested a subsurface boat of a type known as a "sneak, nocturnal boat." It is intended that this boat shall have a very low freeboard, be fast, and so built as to attract little attention when skimming over the surface of the water. It will carry as offensive weapons only torpedoes. The Board on Construction has recently rejected a submarine boat of a new design submitted to it by a New York inventor. This was designed so as to have a protected float with which is connected by a fin-shaped arrangement a cigar-shaped submarine boat propelled by gasoline engines. The float would always be visible. The Board held that this boat was undesirable for naval purposes.

The Secretary of War has formally approved the new Army rifle designed by the Ordnance Department of the Army, and recently so thoroughly tested by a board of experts. As was stated June 20, the rifle with the 24 inch barrel was approved by both the Cavalry and Infantry Boards and this is the rifle that has been adopted for all arms of the Service. General Crozier this week directed that all gauges for the necessary parts of the new rifle, and all machinery necessary to manufacture the weapon, be immediately made at the Springfield Armory for use both at that Armory and at the Rock Island Arsenal. He has ordered that the new rifles be manufactured at the Springfield Armory at the rate of 225 a day and at the Rock Island Arsenal at the rate of 125. It is estimated that by fall the new rifle will be issued to the troops of the Regular Army.

It is said at the Navy Department that Rear Admiral Silas W. Terry, U.S.N., will be assigned to duty in command of the U.S. Naval Station at Honolulu, this being regarded as among the most important of the shore stations under control of the Navy Department. The probable occupation of the Government reservation of Pearl Harbor will of necessity carry with it great responsibilities and will call for the exercise of much executive ability on the part of the commandant of the station. Admiral Terry is regarded as one of the best equipped officers for duty of this sort at the disposition of the Department at the present time. Of course Admiral Terry will not leave his present station at the Washington yard until relieved by Rear Admiral Higginson early in the next month.

In connection with the revision of the Statutes of the United States now in progress under authority of Congress, it is the intention of Judge Advocate General Davis of the Army to revise the Articles of War, omitting what properly belongs in the Army Regulations and Revised Statutes and limiting the articles to the prohibitions accompanied by a penalty.

ARMY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, June 6, 1903.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

As the letter of Gen. G. W. Baird, published in your issue of May 30, in relation to the proposed amendment of the constitution of the Army Mutual Aid Association, is in some respects misleading, I feel impelled to ask space for a few remarks in reply thereto.

In the first place, he states that the amendment is proposed by some of the members residing in Texas, thus conveying the impression that it is a local effort, hence it is proper to make known that petitions were filed from many widely spread parts of the country, signed by many members. He then states that the reduction in annual dues, if the proposed amendment be adopted, would be about \$30,000. This clearly shows that the older members are paying \$30,000 per year more than their share, after having created and built up the association and a reserve of \$160,000. Can any fair minded man regard this as equitable? We who thoroughly believe in the justice of the amendment now proposed are not prepared to consider that any honorable officer is willing to have his brother officers pay three-sevenths of his share in the association.

General Baird does not state where he draws the age line between the older and younger members, but it is supposed he does at the date of the amendment of 1896. Nor does he show the membership then and now. But as the association had then been in existence seventeen years and but seven years have since elapsed, there does not seem any remarkable deduction to be drawn from this. The death rate will always be higher among the older members of any such institution. The older members have been paying death losses for seventeen years longer than the new ones and had amassed reserve at a much greater rate than since the amendment of 1896. By the time these new members are in seventeen years longer their death rate will also be higher.

He says: "There is then a very serious question of justice and fair play towards the large number of young officers who have joined the association during the past few years," (seven at most). But he is silent as to the "justice and fair play" to the much larger numbers of the older officers or the greatly increased assessments on them for the benefit of the younger men. His thought seems to have been directed only to the young men, to the exclusion of the older men, whose long efforts have made the association possible and a success. I ask any thoughtful man if the men who have paid twenty-four years are not entitled to fair play equally, at least, with those who have paid only seven years? And what right has anyone to claim that our system was "fixed" any more by the rating of 1896 than by any one of the preceding ones? The constitution itself provides for amendments.

I am and have always been in favor of an equitable scale of assessments that bear on all in just and due proportion. The age of entry is the only fair basis. The scale for ages should be carefully adjusted, and none will then find fault. It is monstrous that anyone shall pay an undue share in the assessments. The association is a mutual one, built on the chivalric spirit of our officers. Care has been taken to build up a large reserve, as a measure of safety, nearly all of which was accumulated by the very older officers who are now mulcted for enormous assessments, as General Baird states, for a yearly excess of \$30,000, or three-sevenths of the entire losses. Can any argument be more in favor of the contention of the friends of the amendment now proposed?

As for any danger to the association, that is a far cry. Founded as it is on the noblest of purposes; built up as it has been by devoted men; sustained as it is and ever will be by brave and loyal officers, there never has been, and never will be, any danger, if conducted on fair business principles, by business men, and not on far-fetched theories. There has been too much doctoring. The first basis of assessment was not maturely considered; the second one was a mistake; the one of 1896 worst of all. It is inconceivable that any member can be willing that one set of men—those who have stood by the association longest and made it strong and safe—should be assessed at a greatly advanced rate, and the newer set bear a much lower rate. As an example, my own assessment, on the ascending basis then in existence, and not at age of entry, was in 1896 about \$38 per year. That amendment advanced it to about \$138 per year.

Many of us would have then drawn out had it not been that we had paid assessments for seventeen years and initial life insurance at our advanced ages was both difficult and costly. Even to-day the tendency to draw out is strong, except that better conditions are hoped for. And there are members who confidently believe that the amendment of 1896 is assailable in the courts.

Any inequitable assessment is unjust, and the existing re-classification of 1896 is both unjust and oppressive.

I subjoin for the information of members a few of the comments received in response to the pamphlet of February 18, 1903, in support of the proposed amendments, signed by myself and others.

J. G. C. LEE.

Accompanying this communication are extracts from fourteen letters all saying in effect: "The amendment is but tardy justice to a class of members to whom the association owes its life to day."

NOTES ON ARMY ORDNANCE.

1. A three-inch gun and carriage submitted by the Ehrhardt Company, with 50 rounds of ammunition, for limited trial particularly with reference to the breech mechanism, has been recently tested. The tests have been completed and the material withdrawn by the company. The breech has a sliding block which moves to the right for opening. The trail is of box form, not collapsible, and has a folding spade. Six shots, unaimed fire, were fired in thirty seconds, and ten shots for rapidity with accuracy at 2,000 yards range in sixty-six seconds. Ten hits were made, well-grouped, on the vertical target. The trial was generally satisfactory.

2. Emergency platform for seven-inch Howitzer carriage, model 1890.—This platform consists of three small wooden platforms, one for the trail, one for each wheel, together with an anchor plate and rod which is fastened to the recoil cylinder of the carriage and supported near this fastening by a cross beam laid below the wheel rests. After firing ninety-four rounds without any other repair

than straightening the anchor rod the material remained in good condition except the trail platform, which was cracked and bent. These defects will be corrected, the trail platform strengthened and the wheel platforms made somewhat wider.

3. Semip shell tracer.—These have been tried with satisfactory results at the Proving Ground in a 37 mm. Vickers-Maxim automatic gun. They enable the course of a shell to be traced during night firing. Different arrangements, however, will have to be made if these are to be used in long-barreled, high-velocity guns. In view of the fact that the tracer would prove a valuable adjunct in night practice the Ordnance Board has recommended the purchase of 3,000 tracers for issue to the Service with one-pounder sub-caliber tubes.

4. At the instance of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification 4 1/2 inch and 3 inch tempered nickel-steel plates have been provided and will be tested at angles of impact from 10 degrees upward by firing at them with 8, 10 and 12-inch armor-piercing shell, capped, to determine at what angles the projectile will "bite" and enter deck armor.

5. The finishing and assembling of thirty 6-inch rapid fire guns, model 1903, has been undertaken at Watervliet Arsenal.

6. A comparison test of fixed and loose pressure gauges for sea-coast guns has been made. These gauges were used in current firings for 108 rounds fired from guns of 8 to 16-inch caliber. The results indicate that where the greatest accuracy is desired the fixed gauges are to be preferred to the loose gauges; but when this is not the case or for the more ordinary firings at Artillery posts the loose gauges, covered with copper, might properly be used.

7. The Model 1901 sight for rifle and carbine has been discontinued, and the Model 1902 sight substituted. In the new magazine rifle, Model of 1903, this sight will be applied with bands, but with the present Service rifle and carbine, to avoid the introduction of another model of sight, it is to be applied as was the 1898 sight, with screws.

8. Experiments inaugurated in July, 1901, and just completed, show conclusively that caliber .30 cartridge cases made with one annealing and three reductions are as durable, if not more so, than cases made with three annealings and four reductions—the method at that time employed. The change to the simpler method of manufacture was reported March 1, 1902.

9. For night practice and saluting purposes, short cartridge cases have been adopted for the 6 and 15 pounder rapid fire guns and the 4-inch .72 and 6-inch rapid fire Armstrong guns. These cases are just long enough to take the prescribed saluting charges and wads, and it is expected to obtain all the cases required for the Service by cutting down firing cases turned in.

10. Tangent sights.—Rear tangent sights for 5-inch B.L. rifle, siege, are hereafter to be graduated for range (shell) and range and time of flight (shrapnel) in addition to present tangent scale of degrees. This applies to sights in service as well as future manufacturers. A new design for rear sight for 7-inch B.L. Howitzer has been prepared, and ten are being manufactured. In this design, the vertical standard carrying the deflection scale slide is pivoted, and provided with a level as in the rear tangent sights for 3-inch .2 B.L. rifle to permit of correction for difference of level of wheels of carriage. It is proposed to graduate these sights for range and time of flight, if the necessary data are in the possession of the Department.

11. Telescopic sights.—The Model 1896 M sight is being changed so as to conform in every essential feature with the Model 1897 sight. The changes consist in new Brashears-Hastings prisms 64-100 inch, new eyepieces, power of 8, same as Model 1897 sights, and a drift scale graduated in three-minute spaces to a distance of two degrees, 15 minutes each side of center.

12. Range quadrant.—A range quadrant for the 3-inch field carriage, Model of 1902, is being manufactured for trial. It is intended for test at the time of the trial of the first 3-inch carriage, Model of 1902.

13. Drill primers.—The drill primers for seacoast guns with new model vents and the drill primer outfit heretofore described are adopted and forty-eight complete outfits are in process of manufacture. This outfit is a company outfit, the post ordnance officer, during drill periods, allotting to each company drilling at guns having vents for this drill primer, one of these boxes. Each outfit consists of the necessary parts for 1,500 firings, together with powder can, charger, funnel, assembling tool, disassembling tool and rammer. The outfit box holds everything except 1,400 of the serrated wires with friction composition, which are carried separately in hermetically sealed boxes, 100 to a box. A similar drill primer and outfit box for seacoast guns with old-model vents has been adopted and the manufacture of fifty complete outfits ordered.

14. Wire traces, leather-covered, have been adopted for future manufacture, and carbine gun slings.

EXTRA PAY IN LIEU OF FURLough.

The Court of Claims has recently rendered a decision in the case of Charles B. Hunt of the 1st Ohio Volunteers which is of interest to many Army officers who served in the Spanish War Volunteers. This was a claim for one month's extra pay under the act of Jan. 12, 1899. Colonel Hunt was mustered out with his regiment on Oct. 25, 1898, prior to the passage of the law granting one month's extra pay. His regiment was granted the usual thirty days' furlough under G.O. No. 130 of 1898. By this order he was directed to give his officers and men a furlough, retaining such as might be necessary for the preparation of the returns and papers relating to muster out and for proper guard of public property. Colonel Hunt then issued an order detailing certain officers and men for duty during the furlough period, and he himself remained on duty.

The Treasury Department declined to pay Colonel Hunt on the ground that he had no right to order himself on duty during the furlough period, but the Court of Claims found that he was justified in his order. The court also discussed the rights of other officers who were ordered on duty, states its conclusion in their favor, and says that the whole case can be summed up in a single sentence: The statute imposes but two conditions upon the right of a soldier to receive the one month's extra pay which it grants; the first is that he was "honorable discharged;" the second that he was discharged "without furlough."

The general principle relating to this subject is thus enunciated: "A soldier cannot have a furlough forced upon him. So long as he remains in the Service he is

entitled to rations and a resting place and medical attendance. No officer of the Government can authoritatively say to him, 'begone for a month or two and take care of yourself, and fail not to come back at the appointed time to resume your duty and get your pay or you will be arrested as a deserter.' The only manner in which the Government can release itself from its obligations to the soldier, be he officer or enlisted man, is by setting him free—by discharging him from the service."

The result of this decision is to give every officer who served in the war with Spain and who has not received one or two months' extra pay, the extra pay provided by law for one month if the service was in the United States, and for two months if the service was outside, provided he did not receive an actual bona fide and complete furlough.

The practice of the Treasury Department has been based upon a substantial recognition of this principle, but its application has been restricted by a peculiar department rule of evidence. It was held by the Auditor and Comptroller that they could not determine the status of any officer, whether on duty or on furlough, but that this question is peculiarly a question for the decision of the War Department. The War Department held that it would not regard any officer as on duty unless there was some record of his services during the furlough period, and certificates and affidavits would not be accepted to supply the want of record evidence. Many claims were therefore rejected on the ground that record evidence was wanting.

The Court of Claims sweeps aside this point and allows Colonel Hunt his month's extra pay on evidence produced by him before the court, consisting of his own deposition and that of other officer of the regiment, showing his service.

The opinion of the Court of Claims is remarkable for its thorough understanding of the conditions relating to the Volunteer Service. This is doubtless due to the fact that Chief Justice Charles C. Nott, by whom the opinion was delivered, himself served through the Civil War in the Volunteers, and that of the other judges of the court, two saw service in the Union Army and one in the Confederate army. They have thus had a full opportunity of realizing the difficulty in the Volunteer Service of keeping the paper records up to the efficiency of the Regular Army standards.

The Hunt case was argued in the Court of Claims by the firm of George A. and William B. King of Washington on behalf of the claimants, and by Assistant Attorney George M. Anderson of the Department of Justice on behalf of the United States.

The decision will result in a considerable number of claims being paid, but on account of the rule of evidence adopted in the Department, which does not seem likely to be changed, every case will probably have to be tried separately in the Court of Claims on its merits and evidence taken to show what service was rendered by each officer during the furlough period.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., June 21, 1903.

At the smoker given by the Elks Lodge in the city Thursday evening in compliment to Justice David J. Brewer, of Washington, and Circuit Judge William C. Hook, Col. C. W. Miner and Major D. E. McCarthy were also guests of honor.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Caldwell, of the city, gave the second in a series of dinner parties in honor of post friends Wednesday evening. Covers were laid for twenty-four. Red was prettily used in decorative scheme, Roosevelt carnations lending their beauty and fragrance to enhance the charm of an unusually attractive table. The following guests were entertained: Major and Mrs. Smith S. Leach, Capt. and Mrs. L. C. Scherer, Capt. and Mrs. J. K. Jones, Capt. and Mrs. C. T. Menoyer, Justice and Mrs. D. J. Brewer, of Washington, D.C., Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Phelps, Dr. and Mrs. D. R. Phillips, Mrs. Louise Stockton Emory, of Philadelphia, Mrs. Minnie C. Taylor, Miss Ida Kirk, of Kansas City, Mr. Oliver Deane, of Kansas City and Mr. Caldwell Taylor.

Mrs. Frederick L. Davidson and Mrs. Walter Bates left last week for New York. Mr. P. M. H. Wygant is the guest of his parents, Col. and Mrs. H. Wygant.

The little people of the post enjoyed a picnic Wednesday afternoon, under the care of Capt. and Mrs. B. A. Poore, Miss Genevieve Fenlon and Capt. R. J. Maxey.

Mrs. G. W. Van Deusen left Thursday for Chicago. On her return she will be accompanied by her daughters, who have been attending school in that city. Mrs. A. P. S. Hyde entertained informally Monday afternoon. Mrs. Mary Thornton, of Pontiac, Ill., who has been the guest of Mrs. Glenn McClaughry, returned to her home on Tuesday. She was accompanied by Mrs. McClaughry, who will visit her for several weeks.

The 16th Battery, Capt. G. W. Van Deusen, commanding, and 131 men, arrived at Fort Riley from St. Mary's, Kas., Wednesday morning. They were held up sixteen days on account of high water. They marched the distance in four days in spite of the fact that they were compelled to repair several bridges. In many places the roads were entirely obliterated and the pieces were in mud to the hubs. Both men and animals were worn out and will rest a week. Lieut. F. W. Griffin, ill from continual exposure, returned here by train from Manhattan. The battery was thirty-one days in making the march to Fort Riley.

Companies A and C, 6th Infantry, which have been in Kansas City since the time of the high water at that place, returned to their quarters Monday afternoon. During the time of the flood Mayor Gilbert, of Kansas City, Kas., sent a request to Colonel Miner, stating that a good deal of looting and robbing was going on, and that the city was in such a condition that it could not suppress it. Colonel Miner sent Companies A and C, 6th Infantry, under command of Captains Taggart and Cole.

Major S. S. Leach and Capt. T. H. Rees, commanding Companies A and C, 6th Infantry, which have been in Lawrence to build a ferry over the Kaw at that place, have returned to the post.

A large number of people witnessed the field day events which took place Thursday morning on the West End parade grounds. Capt. D. W. Ryther and Lieutenants Cheney, Purviance and Hand were the Athletic Committee and field officials were Major Andrews, Captains Rivers and Elliot, Lieutenants Mauborgne, Craig, McClaskey, Lanning, Knight, Stickle, Rehkopf and Powell. Company E, 6th Inf., had the most points to its credit. The 100-yard dash, the first event, was started at 8:15 o'clock. Sergeant Fain, Co. D, 6th Inf., being the winner. Others were: 440-yard dash, Pvt.

June 27, 1903.

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yard hurdle, Pvt. Fordyce, Co. E, 6th Inf.; broad jump, Pvt. Nuthank, Troop E, 4th Cav.; obstacle race, Pvt. Threlkeld, Troop E, 4th Cav.; shot-put, 16 pounds, Pvt. Dugan, Co. I, 6th Inf.; bareback wrestling, Pvt. Van Laningham, Troop G, 4th Cav.; Artillery drill, Sergt. Lawless, section 1st. In the afternoon the 6th Infantry defeated the 4th Cavalry team by a score of 13 to 5.

Bids for constructing a sewerage purification plant were opened last week. The contract will be to erect a large crematory and smokestack and for a sewerage system that will destroy all the sewage of the garrison and the old penitentiary.

The Friday night hop was largely attended, a number of guests from abroad being present.

Lieut. G. R. Armstrong left Friday for New York, where his marriage to Miss Brown will take place on June 24. Miss Brown was the guest last winter of Capt. and Mrs. Omar Bundy.

About 120 couples attended the dance at the post mess hall Friday evening given by the Manhattan Club of Troops G, 4th Cav. The hall was elaborately decorated with red, white and blue bunting, flags and sabers. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Wygant led the grand march and many of the officers were present.

Lieut. L. Powell left Friday for the east on a trip to include New York.

The baseball team returned from Easton Saturday evening, after a victory over the team at that place in the afternoon by a score of 18 to 5.

Major R. W. McClaughry has returned from Washington, D.C.

Miss Anna D. Greene, of New York, and Miss Elizabeth Goodrich of Keokuk, Iowa, are visiting Col. and Mrs. Hoff.

FORT RILEY, KANSAS.

Fort Riley, Kas., June 21.

Four candidates for the School for Farriers and Horse Shoes at this post, while en route here from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., were detained about ten days at Marysville, Kas., on account of the flood.

Captain Granger Adams, Field Artillery, has been before the examining board at this post, of which Colonel C. C. Carr, 4th Cavalry, is president, for several days in the past week, undergoing the examination for promotion to his majority.

Second Lieut. Frank B. Edwards, 4th Cavalry, has been relieved as Post Exchange Officer and 2d Lieut. Stephen Abbot, Field Artillery, detailed in his stead. Owing to this detail Lieutenant Browne, of the Artillery, has succeeded Lieutenant Abbot to the charge of the base ball department of the Athletic Association. Second Lieut. F. W. Clark, Artillery Corps, is in Chicago on a fifteen days' leave of absence. While there he may be addressed at 921 Walnut street.

The 16th Battery, (siege), Capt. Van Deusen, commanding, with one officer and 131 men, arrived on the reservation on the night of the 16th instant, and went into camp on the east side of Three Mile, as that creek was in a too swollen condition for them to attempt to cross. The march from St. Mary's, Kas., where the battery was cooped up for sixteen days during the flood, was made in four days, which is most remarkable time when one considers that many of the bridges had to be strengthened by the men before a crossing was made, while in one place a small bridge gave way under the weight of the heavy ordnance. The roads in many places being entirely obliterated, it became necessary to select a highway across muddy fields and bottoms where the wagons and pieces sank in the mire up to the hubs. Both men and beasts were used up when Fort Riley was reached, and for the remainder of the week everyone has taken life as easy as possible. The battery will commence firing on Monday, taking about ten days in which to complete the practice. The battery was on the road just thirty-one days.

The program for the June field day, which occurs on Monday, the 22d, is a very elaborate one and much interest is manifest in the coming events. The damage which the park suffered by the flood has been entirely repaired during the past week, and everything is once more in first class order.

The base ball schedule, which was interrupted by the flood, will be resumed on the 28th, at home, with Marysville, and on July 3 and 4, abroad, at Ellsworth. Meanwhile three games will be played with the three winning teams in the post league, and the promising ones that have made their appearance during this series will be given a trial on the post team. There are several fast ones that look like first team material. Much interest has been displayed in the games of the post league, with the 19th Battery, Troop D, 4th Cavalry, and Hospital Corps at present in the lead.

Tuesday, June 23, has been set aside by the post commander as the day for the marksmanship contest as provided for in G.O. 65, A.G.O. The officers of the Artillery post have contributed to a fund from which cash prizes will be given to the best team from the four batteries (three men to form a team) and the best individual shot, in a pistol contest.

Captains Granger Adams and William Lassiter, Field Artillery, left yesterday for Fort Sill, O.T., where the candidates for gunners in the 28th Battery will be examined. This examination was delayed owing to the recent high water.

Owing to the absence of officers in the 20th Battery, Lieutenant Canfield, Jr., F.A., has been assigned temporarily for duty with that organization. Captain Mervin-Hill Barnum, 8th Cavalry, has been appointed quartermaster of his regiment, whose headquarters are at Jefferson Barracks. With his family he will leave for his new station during the coming week.

On Monday evening Miss Adams, daughter of Captain Adams, Art. Corps, gave a reception for her guest, Miss Burr of New York city. The Artillery Band gave a concert on the lawn during the early evening. The post is to have a new incumbent in its post office in the person of Mrs. Robert H. McBlaine, widow of the late Captain McBlaine, of the 9th Cavalry. The appointment was announced June 18. It is said that Captain McBlaine was a personal friend of the President.

The 4th of July will be a gala day at the post, and an elaborate program has been prepared for that day, the events to take place at the Athletic Association's park. There will be several excursions in the post from the surrounding country to take advantage of the occasion.

The Union Pacific has resumed its passenger and freight service, although all trains are from one to several hours late. The first refrigerator car with fresh meat of different varieties for the garrison, since the latter

part of May, was run into the post on Thursday night, and the garrison has almost forgotten its long fast.

FORT LOGAN H. ROOTS.

Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., June 22, 1903.

Lieut. Harry Parshall, 22d Inf., will avail himself of a leave about July 10 next to visit his home in Wisconsin.

Lieut. W. E. Vose, post surgeon, has applied for a two months' leave to take effect August 11. Captain and Mrs. Richardson expect to go on leave in September and Lieutenant and Mrs. Edwards hope to be stationed at Fortress Monroe before December.

The soldiers played the employees of the State Insane Asylum last Wednesday afternoon and won by the score of 10 to 0. The batteries for the post team were Corp. Bonta and 1st Sergeant Deubery. Lieutenants Sheldon, Vose and Whitfield also played for the post. Lieutenant Vose was hit by a pitched ball and forced to drop out of the game in the second inning. Considering the fact that the "asylum employees" team consisted mainly of players from the "south-enders," one of the best ball teams in the city, we are quite proud.

Lieutenants Sheldon and Whitfield gave a dinner on Sunday to celebrate the fact that they had not entertained for a week. The guests were Mrs. L. T. Richardson and Mrs. E. M. Huckins, of the Post, and the Misses Caroline and Evelyn Hempstead of Little Rock. A very pleasant morning and afternoon were enjoyed and the "celebration" terminated with a drive to town.

The companies are now engaged in collective fire. The expert riflemen's test will probably be held this week.

Capt. L. T. Richardson will complete his inspection of the Arkansas N.G. on June 24 and will then return to the post and assume command.

Post Quartermaster Sergeant M. E. Drew, U.S.A., will soon be sent to the Philippines. He is anxious to take advantage of the "double time" service.

We learn indirectly that Lieutenants Sheldon and Goodale, of the 22d Inf., have been recommended by the regimental commander for detail at the General Service and Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for the term beginning September 1 next.

The bachelors expect that 1st Lieut. S. B. West, 18th Inf., will pay them a visit early in August. Lieutenant West is now a student at the Staff College at Leavenworth and has recently been promoted; he previously was 2d Lieutenant of Company C, 22d Infantry, now at this station, and has many friends who will be glad to see him again.

A large force of laborers is now at work on the new railroad switch to the fort, and it will be completed very rapidly. Prospects for a trolley line up Big Rock are also very bright.

The manager of the ball team is trying to arrange a game with the city of Hot Springs.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., June 19, 1903.

Mare Island has seldom been gayer than during the past ten days. Social events have followed each other in quick succession, and the unusual number of ships which have been here has added greatly to the festivity, as their commanders and wardroom officers were prominent at every social function.

On Wednesday evening, June 10, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Miller entertained the members of the Navy Yard Euchre Club at their beautiful home. The regular series of meetings ended some time ago, but now that the Admiral and his family are so soon to leave the yard, they decided to throw open their hospitable home for one final gathering of the club. The prizes were won by Miss Irwin, Mrs. Tilley, Mr. Stafford and Captain Tilley. Supper was served at eleven o'clock, shortly after which the gathering broke up, the guests declaring it the most enjoyable meeting the club had ever had. Admiral and Mrs. Miller's guests included Medical Insp'r. and Mrs. M. H. Simons, Miss Gray, Col. and Mrs. R. L. Meade, U.S.M.C., the Misses Meade, Dr. Neilson, Lieut. and Mrs. R. M. Cutts, Jr., U.S.M.C., Mrs. J. T. Meyers, Mr. Rousseau, Mr. Parsons, A. N. Coats, Constr. and Mrs. T. Gaines Roberts, Lieut. S. L. Graham, retired, Constr. and Mrs. F. B. Zahm, Lieutenant and Mrs. Palmer, Comdr. and Mrs. C. B. T. Moore and Miss Moore, Lieut. J. M. Salladay, U.S.M.C., Pay Insp'r. L. C. Kerr, Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, Capt. and Mrs. B. F. Tilley, Medical Director J. R. Waggener, Paymaster and Mrs. John Irwin, Miss Irwin, Miss Bolland, Comdr. A. F. Dixon, Comdr. and Mrs. F. J. Drake, Comdr. and Mrs. F. H. Holmes, Mr. Butterick of New York, Lieut. Comdr. G. H. Stafford, Mrs. McDougal, Miss McDougal, Comdr. Frederic Singer, of the Solace, Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Dickins, of the Independence, Miss Lowers, of Washington, Paymaster George Brown and Ensign F. O. Branch, of the Independence, Lieutenants Scott, Butler and Hughes, Paymaster and Mrs. J. Brooks, Lieutenant and Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. Merritt, Paymaster H. H. Balthis, Lieut. W. M. Crose, Ensign Lewis, Burwell and Forman, Mr. Freemont, Lieutenant and Mrs. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. English, Miss English, Mr. and Mrs. McCrea, Mrs. R. M. Cutts, and Mrs. Turner.

Mrs. Holmes, wife of Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Holmes, gave a tea Thursday afternoon at her home on Mare Island, in honor of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Butterick, of New York, who is visiting her.

One of the delightful hops, which the officers of this yard so well know how to give, was held here last Friday evening. The spacious sail loft was beautifully decorated for the occasion. From the ceiling to the floor on both sides hung immense flags of many colors, making two solid walls, behind which were spread the tables where light refreshments were served. The guests were received by Mrs. Merrill Miller, wife of the commandant. Among the unusually large number present were Major Gen. Charles Heywood, commandant of the Marine Corps, and Mrs. Heywood. The Yerba Buena tug Vigilante came to the yard in the early evening with a jolly party consisting of the Misses McCalla, Misses Harrington, Miss Eris and Mrs. MacArthur, who remained over night at the yard as guests of Pay Inspector L. C. Kerr, U.S.N., at his commodious quarters. Admiral and Mrs. Miller and daughters entertained Gen. and Mrs. Heywood at luncheon in their usual hospitable manner.

General and Mrs. Heywood came up on Friday from San Francisco on the yard tug Unadilla, which had been sent down especially to convey the distinguished visitors.

All the marines, in full dress uniform, were drawn up along the quay wall as the Unadilla came alongside, and as General Heywood stepped ashore a salute of thirteen guns was fired from the flagship Independence. General Heywood, who has just come from an official inspection of all the marine barracks, came here in his official capacity. Some twenty years ago he was in command of the barracks at this yard, and the pleasing impression which he and his wife made on the people here at that time has never been forgotten. Their stay on the island was limited to three days. While here they were the guests of Mrs. R. M. Cutts, who, on Saturday afternoon, gave an informal reception complimentary to them. Mrs. Cutts was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Heywood, Mrs. J. T. Meyers, Mrs. R. M. Cutts, Jr., and Mrs. Turner, the guests including all the officers and ladies of the yard, as well as officers of the ships now here and a number of prominent Vallejoites.

Now that the departure of Admiral Miller and his family has been set for the middle of July, their friends are vying with each other in the entertainment of these popular people. On Wednesday of last week Dr. and Mrs. Simons gave a dinner complimentary to the Admiral and Mrs. Miller and last evening Comdr. and Mrs. C. B. T. Moore entertained them. Besides Admiral and Mrs. Miller, Comdr. and Mrs. Meade, Dr. and Mrs. Simons, and Naval Constructor and Mrs. Zahm. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Miller intend taking up their residence in Berkeley when they leave Mare Island.

The news of the coming departure of Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Dickins from the Independence—for the Captain will shortly go to Pensacola, Fla., as the commandant of that station—has caused much sincere regret in naval circles here, as well as among the boys of the Independence, to whom the "Captain's wife" has greatly endeared herself by her kindly interest in their pursuits, especially in their publication, "The Mare Island Light," in the last number of which she permitted some of her verses to be printed.

Lieut. Arthur MacArthur, commanding officer of the submarine boats, has gone to San Francisco, where he will remain for a few days superintending the work being done on the Grampus at the Union Iron Works. Comdr. Theodoric Porter, who was the commanding officer of the Princeton, left here this week for Annapolis, Md., where he will visit his family. Paymasters Johnna Brooks, of the Boston; George Brown, of the Independence, and Grey Skipwith, of the Marblehead, have been taking their examinations here this week for promotion.

The Solace left here Monday for San Francisco, en route to the Orient. On her way down she stopped at California City and in dropping her port bower anchor the cable broke and she lost the anchor and a fathom or so of chain.

Clark & Henry have completed their work on the Magazine wharf and will in a few days start erecting five new steel buildings for which they have the contract.

The Concord was put in commission on June 15 with the following list of officers: Comdr. C. P. Perkins, U.S.N., commanding; Lieut. Comdr. R. N. Huges, Executive Officer; Lieut. Comdr. G. E. Burd, in charge of Engineer's Dept.; Lieutenant Scales, Navigator; P.A. Paymaster, Jonathan Brooks. The crew are mostly from the Boston, which will lay here some weeks for necessary repairs. Two of her boilers are to be re-tubed and a liner put in her forward low pressure cylinder. The yard tug towed a lighter of coal to the lower bay for the Wyoming. Two large lighters are to be taken down for the New York, containing about 1,100 tons. Nearly all of the crew of the Princeton and Yorktown are enjoying from 10 to 30 days furlough, many of them going east to their homes.

The repairs to the U.S. Fish Commission steamer Albatross, costing about \$28,000, have proved to be on a par with most of the contract work done for the Government. She is laid up, with a party of scientists and Congressmen aboard, at Seattle, with leaking tubes and engines in bad condition. Mare Island mechanics would not turn out such a job on a tramp. Caulkers and other tradesmen from the Union Iron Works of San Francisco are employed on the Wyoming, yet a skilled force at this yard is not given an opportunity to perform the work which will probably have to be done over by them eventually.

The popularity of the enlisted men of the Navy is shown in the vote cast in Vallejo for king of the Fourth of July carnival, genial Mike Carroll, the heavy-weight blacksmith of the Boston, leading all of the Vallejo candidates by nearly 100 per cent.

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

An important decision was rendered last week by the Comptroller of the Treasury in reply to a question asked by Passed Assistant Paymaster Ray Spear, U.S.N., who requested a decision as to whether officers attached to the training ship Pensacola, but who are occupying Government quarters ashore, are entitled to sea pay or not. After citing a number of decisions of the Court of Claims the Comptroller says: "I do not hold that an officer properly in sea service must lose his right to sea pay every time he goes on shore, or even when temporarily quartered on shore by reason of some emergency, but I do hold that permanent quarters on shore are incompatible with sea service as defined by section 1,572, Revised Statutes. I decide, therefore, that officers attached to a ship but having permanent quarters on shore, and not messing on board ship, are not entitled to sea pay. This decision will apply to all officers coming within the description who are attached to the Naval Training Station at San Francisco."

Pay Director Ring, U.S.N., settled his accounts at the Norfolk yard, before reporting at his new station at the Boston Navy Yard, and that he applied for quarters and was informed by the commandant that there were none at his disposal. The Comptroller supports the contention of the Paymaster General's memorandum of Dec. 15, 1902, and decides that Pay Director Ring is not entitled to commutation of quarters for the reason that he was not required to perform duty at some particular place, but was at liberty to proceed to his home, or elsewhere, as he might choose.

Orders have been issued from the Navy Department for the Eagle and Yankton, which have been on surveying duty in Cuban waters for some time past, to proceed to Portsmouth (N.H.) Navy Yard for a thorough overhauling, greatly needed after a long tour of duty in tropical waters.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—William H. Moody.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Major Gen. Charles Heywood.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, Commander-in-Chief,
Rear Admiral J. B. Coghill, Commander of Caribbean
Squadron, Rear Admiral J. H. Bands, Commander of
Coast Squadron, Address of fleet, care of Postmaster,
New York City, unless otherwise given.

Battleship Squadron.

MAYFLOWER, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. Sailed
June 25 from Tompkinsville for Azores.
ALABAMA, Capt. Charles H. Davis. Sailed June 25 from
Tompkinsville for Azores.
IOWA, Capt. H. B. Mansfield. At navy yard, New York.
Has been ordered out of commission.
ILLINOIS (flagship of Admiral Barker), Capt. George H.
Converse. Sailed June 25 from Tompkinsville for
Azores.
MAINE, Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze. At Cramp's Ship-
yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. J. G. Eaton. Sailed June 25
from Tompkinsville for Azores.
SCORPION (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush.
At Boston.

Caribbean Squadron.

OLYMPIA (Flagship of Admiral Coghlan), Capt. Henry
W. Lyon. At Caimanera.
ATLANTA, Comdr. William H. Turner. At Boston.
NASHVILLE, Comdr. John Hubbard. Arrived at Cai-
manera June 21.
PANTHER, Comdr. J. C. Wilson. At Culebra.
June 24.
VIXEN, Comdr. Walter McLean. Arrived at Caimanera
June 15.

Coast Squadron.

Itinerary of Coast Squadron: Leave June 26 for Orient
Point, L.I.; leave July 2, arrive New London, Conn.;
leave July 6, arrive Orient Point; leave July 10 for
Nahant, Mass.; leave July 15 for Narragansett Bay;
leave July 22, arrive Orient Point; leave July 24, arrive
New London.
TEXAS (flagship of Admiral Sands) Capt. Wm. T. Swin-
burne. Arrived at Boston June 21.
ARKANSAS, Comdr. Charles E. Vreeland. Arrived at
Hampton Roads June 21.
HARTFORD, Comdr. W. H. Reeder. Arrived at Boston
June 21.
FLORIDA, Comdr. John C. Fremont. Placed in com-
mission June 18 at Navy Yard, New York.
INDIANA, Capt. Wm. H. Emory. Arrived at Boston
June 21.
NEVADA, Comdr. Thomas B. Howard. At Navy Yard,
Norfolk, Va.

EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral C. S. Cotton, Commander-in-Chief.
Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station
care of Postmaster, New York.
KEARSARGE (Flagship), Capt. Joseph N. Hemphill.
Arrived at Kiel June 23.
CHICAGO, Capt. C. C. Cornwell. Arrived at Kiel June 23.
MACHIAS, Comdr. Henry McCrea. Arrived at Kiel June
23.
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Asa Walker. Arrived at Kiel
June 23.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Geo. W. Sumner, Commander-in-Chief
Address of this station is care of Postmaster, New
York City.
NEWARK (Flagship), Comdr. Richard Wainwright.
At Montevideo.
MONTGOMERY, Comdr. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. At Mon-
tevideo.
DETROIT, Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At Montevideo.
GLOUCESTER (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Beatty.
At Montevideo.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Henry Glass, Commander-in-Chief.
Unless otherwise given, address vessels on this Sta-
tion, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
NEW YORK (Flagship), Capt. John J. Huneker. At San
Francisco.
BENNINGTON, Comdr. Chauncey Thomas. At San
Francisco.
BOSTON, At Mare Island.
CONCORD, Comdr. Chas. P. Perkins. At Mare Island.
MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Thomas S. Phelps. At San
Francisco.
PERRY, Lieut. Theodore C. Fenton. At Mare Island,
Cal. Address there.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief of the
fleet. Rear Admiral P. H. Cooper, Commander-in-
Chief Philippine Squadron. Rear Admiral Yates Stirling
has been ordered to command Northern Squadron.
Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic
Station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Post-
age, two cents.
KENTUCKY (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt.
Robert M. Berry. At Chefoo.
RAINBOW, Comdr. G. L. Dyer. (Flagship of Admiral
Cooper). Sailed June 22 from Yokohama for Cavite.
WISCONSIN (Flagship of Admiral Stirling), Capt. U.
Sebree. At Yokohama.
ALBANY, Comdr. John A. Rodgers. Arrived at Colombo
June 20.
ALBAY, Lieut. K. M. Bennett. At Zamboanga.
ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. E. M. Hughes. At Chefoo.
CALLAO, Lieut. Edwin A. Anderson. At Canton.
CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. William A. Gill. At Cavite.
CINCINNATI, Comdr. Newton E. Mason. Arrived at
Colombo June 20.
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Aaron Ward. Ar-
rived at Chefoo June 18.
EL CANO, Lieut. Comdr. J. Hood. Arrived at Shanghai
June 21.
FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. F. W. Coffin. At Cavite, P.I.
HELENA, Comdr. Sydney A. Staunton. At Chefoo.
ISLA DE CUBA, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Parker. Sailed
June 21 from Cavite for Zamboanga.
IRIS, Lieut. Henry B. Price. At Cavite.
JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew). Arrived at Hong
Kong June 24.
MONADNOCK, Comdr. Dennis H. Mahan. At Chefoo.
MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. George W. Denfield. At
Tongku, China. Has been ordered sold.
NANSHAN (supply ship). At Chefoo.
MONTEREY, Comdr. W. H. Beehler. At Chefoo.
NEW ORLEANS, Comdr. G. Blocklinger. At Chefoo
June 18.
OREGON, Capt. William T. Burwell. At Chefoo.
PISCATAQUA, Bisan. Andrew Anderson. At Cavite.
POMPEY (merchant officers and crew). At Chefoo.
QUIROS, Lieut. F. Boughter. Sailed June 7 from Cavite
for Jolo.
RALEIGH, Comdr. A. P. Nazro. At Aden, en route to
Asiatic Station.
SAMAR, Lieut. E. L. Bisset. At Mindanao.

VILLALOBOS, Lieut. L. C. Bertollette. At Hankow.
VICKSBURG, Comdr. Wm. A. Marshall. Sailed June
12 from Shanghai for Chefoo.
WILMINGTON, Comdr. U. R. Harris. Arrived at Chefoo
June 20.
WOMPATUCK, Bisan. James Laven. At Chefoo.
At Culebra.
ZAFIRO (supply vessel). At Hong Kong.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED,
TUGS, &c.

ACCOMAC, Bisan. C. T. Chase. At Pensacola.
ACCIDENT, Bisan. P. E. Radcliffe. At training station, San
Francisco, Cal.

AILEEN. Loaned to New York Naval Militia.

ALICE. Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ALVARADO. Annapolis, Md.

APACHE. Navy yard, New York. Address there.

ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew.
At Culebra.

BALTIMORE, Comdr. John B. Briggs. At New York.

BANCROFT, Lieut. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver. At
San Juan, P.R. Address there.

BROOKLYN, Capt. Harry Knox. Sailed June 25 from
Tompkinsville for Azores.

CHICKASAW. Navy yard, New York. Address there.

COAL BARGE NO 1, Bisan. F. Carroll. At Port Antonio,
Jamaica. Address care of Postmaster, New York city.

CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. Arrived at
New York Navy Yard June 17.

DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. John H. Gibbons. Arrived at
New York yard June 23.

EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. Moses L. Wood. Sailed June 20
from Port Antonio for Key West.

FORTUNE, Lieut. A. W. Hinds. At Puget Sound Navy
Yard, Washington. Address there.

GLACIER, Comdr. Arthur B. Speyers. Arrived at New
York June 24.

HERCULES (tug). At Norfolk.

HIST, Lieut. Charles Owens. At Boston.

HOLLAND (submarine). Gunner Owen Hill. At Anna-
polis. Address there.

IROQUOIS (tug), Lieut. Hugh Rodman. Sailed June 23
from Midway for Honolulu. Address Honolulu.

IWANA. Navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

MASSASOIT, Bisan. James Matthews. At naval station,
Key West, Fla. Address there.

MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. Sailed
June 25 from Milwaukee for Detroit.

MODOC. At League Island.

MOHAWK. Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

NARKEETA (tug). At New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Loaned to New York Naval Militia.

NEZINSCOT (tug). At Portsmouth, N.H.

OSCEOLA, Bisan. E. J. Norcott. At Pensacola.

PAWNEE. At Newport.

PEORIA, Ensign Walter B. Tardy. Arrived at Newport
June 22.

PONTIAC. Navy yard, New York. Address there.

PORTSMOUTH. Loaned to New Jersey Naval Militia.

POWHATAN. At New York. Address there.

PAWTUCKET. Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Ad-
dress there.

POTOMAC, Ensign Clarence A. Abele. At Culebra. Ad-
dress care of Postmaster, New York.

RAPIDO. Naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there.

RESTLESS, Lieut. Arthur Crenshaw. At Norfolk.

SIREN, Lieut. Arthur Crenshaw. At Norfolk.

SANDISH (tug). At Annapolis.

SANDOVAL, Lieut. Martin E. Trench. At Annapolis.

SAMOSSET (tug). At League Island.

SATURN (merchant officers and crew). Has been or-
dered out of commission at Puget Sound.

SIOUX (tug). At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SOLACE, Comdr. F. Singer. Sailed June 21 from San
Francisco for Cavite. Address care Postmaster, San
Francisco.

SUPPLY, Comdr. William E. Sewall. Sailed May 15 from
Yokohama for Guam. Address care of Postmaster San
Francisco, Cal.

SYLPH, Lieut. C. F. Preston. Arrived at New London
June 24.

TECUMSEH, Bisan. J. Mahoney. At Washington. Ad-
dress there.

TRAFFIC. Navy yard, New York. Address there.

TRITON, Bisan. E. M. Isaac. At Washington. Address
there.

UNADILLA. Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address
there.

UNCAS, Chief Bisan. J. McLaughlin. At San Juan. Ad-
dress San Juan, P.R.

VIGILANT. Training station, San Francisco, Cal. Ad-
dress there.

WABAN (tug). At Pensacola. Address there.

WAHNETA. Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

WASP, Lieut. Bion B. Bierer. At Pensacola. Address
there.

WHEELING, Comdr. E. B. Underwood. Sailed June 18
from Auckland for Tutuila, Samoa.

WYOMING, Comdr. V. L. Cottman. At San Francisco.

Address care Postmaster, San Francisco.

YANKTON, Comdr. Austin M. Knight. Sailed June 23
from Port Antonio for Port Royal en route to Ports-
mouth, N.H. Address care Postmaster, New York.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship),
Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Address Boston,
Mass.

ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr.
G. C. Hanus, retired.

The itinerary of the cruise of the St. Mary's is as fol-
lows: Sail from New London about June 3, leave Queens-
town about July 3 or 5, leave Cherbourg about July 20 or
22, leave Funchal, Madeira, about August 8 or 10; arrive
in Long Island Sound about September 15. The permanent
address of the ship will be: Nautical schoolship St.
Mary's, care of United States Despatch Agent, No. 4,
Trafalgar Square, London.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). At
League Island. Address there.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

COLUMBIA, Capt. Albert S. Snow. At navy yard, New
York.

CONSTELLATION, Capt. William W. Mead. At New-
port, R.I. (attached to training station).

FRANKLIN, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. Navy yard,
Norfolk.

INDEPENDENCE. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

NIPSCIC, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Boatwick. At Puget
Sound Naval Station, Washington.

PENSACOLA, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. San Fran-
cisco, Cal.

PURITAN, Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich. At League Island.

RICHMOND, Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. Norfolk, Va.

SANTEE, Lieut. Comdr. G. M. Stoney. Naval Academy,
Annapolis, Md.

SOUTHERY (prison ship), Comdr. Clayton S. Richman,
retired. At Boston, Mass. Address there.

WABASH, Capt. Geo. W. Pigman. At navy yard, Bos-
ton, Mass.

TORPEDO FLOTILLAS.

Attached to the Coast Squadron. In active service under
command of Lieut. L. H. Chandler. Address of Flotilla,
care of commander of Coast Squadron, North At-
lantic Fleet.

BAINBRIDGE, Lieut. G. W. Williams. Arrived at Bos-
ton June 21.

BARRY, Lieut. N. E. Irwin. Arrived at Boston June 21.

CHAUNCEY, Lieut. S. E. Moses. Arrived at Boston
June 21.

DALE, Lieut. H. I. Cone. Arrived at Boston June 21.

DECATUR, Lieut. L. H. Chandler. Arrived at Boston
June 21.

In active service under command of Lieut. A. H.
Davis. Address of Flotilla, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
TRUXTUN, Lieut. A. H. Davis. At Norfolk.
WORDEN, Lieut. B. B. McCormick. At Norfolk.
WHIPPLE, Lieut. Jehu V. Chase. At Norfolk.

FLOTILLA IN COMMISSION IN RESERVE.

Lieut. G. C. Davison, U.S.N., in command.
At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. CUSHING,
ERICSSON, FOOTE, DUPONT, PORTER, SOMERS,
DELONG, MACKENZIE, BAGLEY, BARNEY, BID-
LE, STOCKTON and THORNTON.

TORPEDO VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, IN
COMMISSION.

ADDER, Ensign F. L. Pinney. At Newport.
McKEE, Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.
TALBOT, Lieut. John F. Hines. At Annapolis. Trying
oil fuel.

RODGERS, Ensign John J. Halligan, Jr. Washington.
In connection with oil fuel tests.

GWIN, Lieut. John F. Hines. Naval Academy detail.
HULL, Lieut. S. S. Robison. At League Island.
DAHLGREN, Ensign C. P. Nelson. At New Suffolk.
LAWRENCE, Lieut. A. M. Procter. At Boston.
MOCASSIN, Ensign F. L. Pinney. At Newport.
STEWART, Lieut. Frederick A. Traut. Arrived at Nor-
folk June 12.

WINSLOW, Ensign R. N. Marble, jr., ordered to com-
mand. At Newport.
WILKES. In reserve at Key West, Fla.

CRAYVEN. At New Suffolk.
GRAMPUS, Lieut. Arthur MacArthur. At San Francisco.
PIKE, Lieut. Arthur MacArthur. At navy yard, Mare
Island, Cal.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Charles E. Fox. Sailed June 22 from
San Diego on cruise. Address care Postmaster, San
Francisco, Cal.

ALERT, Comdr. Wm. W. Kimball. Arrived at Monterey
June 19. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
ALLIANCE, Comdr. Joseph B. Murdoch. At Hampton
Roads. Mail address care Postmaster, New York.

AMPHITRITE, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Tillman. At New-
port.

BUFFALO, Capt. Albert Ross. At navy yard, New York.
Address mail care Postmaster, New York.

CHASE, Comdr. W. F. Halsey. Sailed June 8 from
Annapolis for Patuxent River.

Itinerary of the U.S.S. Chesapeake: June 18—Leave the
Capes of the Chesapeake. June 26—Arrive New London,
Conn.; midshipmen visit shipbuilding plant, June 29—
Leave New London for Gardiner's Bay, July 2—Arrive
New London; transfer with Indiana and Hartford July 3.
July 6—Leave New London. July 10—Arrive Narragansett
Bay. July 12—Arrive Narragansett Bay. July 13—Leave
Narragansett Bay. July 17—Leave New London, Conn.
July 20—Leave New London, Conn. July 24—Arrive Nar-
ragansett Bay. July 27—Leave Narragansett Bay. July
28—Arrive Orient Point; transfer with Indiana and Hart-
ford July 30. Aug. 3—Leave Orient Point for Vineyard
Sound. Aug. 7—Arrive New London. Aug. 10—Leave New
London for Gardiners Bay. Aug. 14—Arrive New London.
Aug. 17—Leave New London for Capes of the Chesapeake,
arriving inside Cape about the 23d. Arrive at Annapolis
with Indiana and Hartford.

ESSEX, Comdr. L. C. Heilner. At Newport. Mail ad-
dress care Postmaster, New York.

MOHICAN, Comdr. W. P. Day. At San Diego.
MONONGAHELA, Comdr. Corwin P. Rees. At Newport.
Address care Postmaster, New York.

NEWPORT, Comdr. S. W. B. Diehl. Sailed June 23 from
Boston to Tompkinsville.

PRairie, Comdr. Duncan Kennedy. Arrived at Ham-
pton Roads June 20. Address there.

TOPEKA, Comdr. J. A. H. Nickels. Arrived at Ham-
pton Roads June 20.

YANKEE, Comdr. Geo. P. Colvocoresses. At League
Island.

COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crew.)
AJAX. Sailed June 18, from Hampton Roads for Cavite.
Address care Postmaster, New York.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JUNE 19.—Lieut. Comdr. C. A. Gove, to Coasters Harbor Island, Narragansett Bay, R.I., July 1, 1903, for course of instruction at the Naval War College.

Lieut. W. P. Cronan, detached Naval Torpedo Station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., etc., July 10, 1903; to the Alert.

Lieut. W. P. Scott, to Coasters Harbor Island, Narragansett Bay, R.I., July 5, 1903, for course of instruction at Naval Torpedo Station.

Lieut. C. M. Stone, detached Alert, July 20, 1903; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. E. H. Campbell, detached Iowa, to the Indiana.

Surg. C. F. Stokes, detached navy yard, League Island, Pa., etc., to Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Pay Dir. E. Putnam (retired), detached navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc., July 1, 1903; to home and settle accounts.

Pay Dir. J. N. Speel, to navy yard, New York, N.Y., July 1, 1903; for duty as general storekeeper of that yard.

Pay Insp. J. A. Mudd, detached duty as General Inspector of the Pay Corps, June 30, 1903, etc.; hold yourself in readiness for sea.

Asst. Paym. P. G. Kennard, report to commandant, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., for temporary duty as assistant to general storekeeper.

Chief Gun. J. C. Evans, report to commandant, navy yard, New York, N.Y., for duty on board the Columbia.

Carp. O. C. Jones, placed on the retired list from June 17, 1903. (Sec. 1453, R.S.)

Paym. Clk. J. M. Crowley, appointed June 19, 1903, for duty on board the Florida.

Paym. Clk. A. M. Jones, appointment dated March 6, 1903, for duty with the General Inspector of the Pay Corps, revoked.

Comdr. J. C. Colwell, commissioned a commander in the Navy from April 28, 1903.

Lieuts. Z. E. Briggs, J. F. Babcock, E. T. Constien, C. A. Abele, E. W. McIntyre and W. P. Cronan, commissioned Lieutenants (Junior grade) in the Navy from April 4, 1903.

Surgs. C. D. Brownell, S. G. Evans, C. E. Riggs, M. K. Johnson, W. B. Grove and E. O. Huntington, commissioned surgeons, with the rank of lieutenant commander, from March 3, 1903.

Med. Insp. H. E. Ames, commissioned a medical inspector, with the rank of commander, from Jan. 20, 1903.

Passed Asst. Surg. H. E. Odell, commissioned a passed assistant surgeon, with the rank of lieutenant (Junior grade), from Nov. 8, 1903.

Paym. E. F. Hall, commissioned a paymaster, with the rank of lieutenant, from March 3, 1903.

Passed Asst. Paym. E. F. Hall, commissioned a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant (Junior grade), from Sept. 28, 1902.

Passed Asst. Paymrs. W. A. Greer, A. M. Pippin and H. deF. Mel, commissioned a passed assistant paymaster, with the rank of lieutenant (Junior grade), from March 3, 1903.

Passed Asst. Paym. V. S. Jackson, commissioned a passed assistant paymaster, with the rank of lieutenant (Junior grade), from Jan. 11, 1903.

JUNE 20.—Lieut. Comdr. D. C. Redgrave, to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., July 20, 1903.

Ensign R. N. Marble, Jr., to Washington, D.C., July 6, 1903, for examination for promotion, thence to Coasters Harbor Island, Narragansett Bay, R.I., for command Winslow.

Midshipman G. Whitlock, detached Iowa, to Alliance.

Midshipman J. M. Enoch, detached Alliance, July 6, 1903; to Asiatic Station, via steamer Siberia, sailing from San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 8, 1903.

War. Mach. E. Evans, detached Iowa, to the Atlanta.

War. Mach. F. D. Burns, detached Atlanta; to home and thirty days' leave; thence to the Florida.

Asst. Surg. J. J. Snyder, detached Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., etc., and granted three months' sick leave.

Asst. Surg. W. W. Verner, to Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Major W. C. Dawson, commissioned an assistant paymaster in the Marine Corps, with the rank of major, from June 18, 1903.

JUNE 21.—Sunday.

JUNE 22.—Comdr. G. W. Mertz, detached duty in charge of the lighthouse establishment of the island of Porto Rico, etc., July 22, 1903; to Coasters Harbor Island, Narragansett Bay, R.I., for course of instruction at the Naval War College.

Lieut. Comdg. W. G. Cutler, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., July 1, 1903; to duty as assistant to Inspector of Third Lighthouse District, in charge of lighthouse establishment of the island of Porto Rico.

Lieut. R. L. Russell, detached the Buffalo; to home and leave three weeks, thence report at Office of Judge Advocate General, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., for such duty as he may assign.

Ensign J. T. Beckner, detached the Illinois; to Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y., for treatment.

Midshipman J. L. Ackerson, detached the Iowa; to the Illinois as watch and division officer.

Paym. A. F. Huntington, detached the Iowa; to home and wait orders.

Paym. Clk. D. Fisher, appointment dated Jan. 31, 1903, for duty on board the Iowa, revoked.

Majors R. H. Lane, I. J. Magill and H. C. Haines, commissioned as assistant adjutants and inspectors in the Marine Corps, with the rank of major from June 18, 1903.

Capt. H. L. Matthews, W. G. Powell, H. L. Roosevelt and N. G. Burton, commissioned assistant quartermasters in the Marine Corps, with the rank of captain, from June 18, 1903.

JUNE 23.—Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll, detached Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to Coasters Harbor Island, Narragansett Bay, R.I., for course of instruction at Naval War College, July 6, 1903.

Lieut. Comdr. A. F. Fechter, detached Iowa; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. R. C. Bulmer, detached the Iowa; continue present duties in connection with target practice at Sea Girt, N.J.

Lieut. J. P. McGuinness and Midshipman O. W. Fowler, detached Iowa, to the Buffalo.

Rear Admiral A. S. Kenny (retired), detached duty as Paymaster General and Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Pay Dir. H. T. B. Harris, to Washington, D.C., July 1, 1903, for duty as Paymaster General of the Navy and Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

Asst. Paym. A. Hovey-King, orders June 15, 1903, modified; to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for duty as pay officer of the second torpedo flotilla.

Btwn. J. Eberwine, detached Iowa; to duty in connection with fitting out the Cleveland, and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Btwn. J. F. Brooks, sick leave extended three months.

Btwn. J. E. Murphy, orders of May 27, 1903, modified; granted leave two weeks, thence to the New York.

Gun. G. Charrette, Carp. H. L. Demarest, War. Mach. R. T. Scott and War. Mach. C. H. Hosung, detached Iowa; to home and leave thirty days.

JUNE 24.—Lieut. W. H. Chambers, detached Iowa; to duty connection fitting out the Minneapolis, and duty in charge of the engineering department of that vessel when commissioned.

Lieut. C. P. Eaton, to Bayonne, N.J., for duty in connection with inspection of boilers building at the works of Babcock & Wilcox Company.

Lieut. H. P. Perrill, detached Naval Torpedo Station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., etc.; to home and two months' sick leave.

Lieut. G. R. Siocum, detached Iowa, to the New York.

Lieut. H. E. Smith, detached Atlanta; to home and wait orders.

Midshipman P. W. Foote, detached Iowa, to the Baltimore.

Midshipman W. W. Smyth, detached Santee, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to home and wait orders.

Midshipman R. W. Ryden, detached Santee, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Naval Constr. J. E. McDonald, sick leave extended six months from June 16, 1903.

Lieut. G. C. Sweet, commissioned a lieutenant (Junior grade) in the Navy from April 4, 1903.

Surg. W. M. Wheeler, Surg. L. Morris, Surg. F. T. Pleaswell, Surg. C. P. Kindleberger and Surg. F. C. Cook, commissioned surgeons, with the rank of lieutenant commander, from March 2, 1903.

Pay Insp. L. Hunt, commissioned a pay inspector, with the rank of commander, from Jan. 19, 1903.

Paym. C. Conard, commissioned a paymaster, with the rank of lieutenant, from Jan. 11, 1903.

Passed Asst. Paym. W. T. Wallace, commissioned a passed assistant paymaster, with the rank of lieutenant (Junior grade), from Jan. 5, 1903.

Passed Asst. Paym. W. T. Camp, commissioned a passed assistant paymaster, with the rank of lieutenant (Junior grade), from March 2, 1903.

Gun. M. M. Frucht, warranted from March 11, 1902.

Capt. H. C. Snyder, commissioned a captain in the Marine Corps from March 3, 1903.

JUNE 25.—Surg. G. Pickrell, detached from the Iowa; to home and wait orders.

War. Mach. A. Anschutz, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to the Texas.

War. Mach. M. Casey, to Newport News, Va. for duty in connection with fitting out the Missouri and such other duty at the works of the Newport News Ship Building and Dry Dock Company as senior inspector of machinery may assign.

Act. War. Mach. W. E. B. Grant, from the Texas; to home and granted sick leave two months.

Btwn. J. McGrath, detached Wabash, and continue other duties at navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Gun. R. E. Simonson, from Naval Torpedo Station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Mat. R. J. Keating, detached Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to home and granted sick leave three months.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JUNE 18.—Lieut. Col. C. H. Lauchheimer, three days leave from July 4.

JUNE 20.—Col. G. F. Elliott, appointed president.

Lieut. Col. W. P. Biddle and Major H. K. White, members, and Capt. R. F. Wynne, recorder, Marine examining board, to convene June 2, at Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C.

Second Lieut. E. A. Greene, when the Iowa is placed out of commission, detached from said vessel, to Marine Barracks, New York.

JUNE 22.—1st Lieut. E. E. West, report to president, Marine examining board, navy yard, Mare Island, for examination for promotion.

Capt. J. H. Pendleton and 2d Lieut. F. C. Lander, proceed to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., and report, July 11, to the president of the Marine examining board for examination for promotion. When discharged, return to present stations.

Capt. L. C. Lucas and F. J. Moses, proceed to Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., and report, July 1, to the president of the Marine examining board for examination for promotion. When discharged, return to present stations.

JUNE 23.—Capt. T. P. Kane and 1st Lieuts. C. C. Carpenter, J. H. A. Day, William Hopkins, W. L. Jolly, W. W. Low, C. H. Lyman, A. S. Williams, J. N. Wright, proceed to Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., and report July 1, 24, 17, 27, 20, 22, 6 and 31, respectively, to the president of the Marine examining board for examination for promotion. When discharged, return to present stations.

Capt. S. D. Butler, proceed to Washington, D.C., and to the Secretary of the Navy. Duty completed, return.

JUNE 24.—1st Lieuts. J. T. Bootes, J. W. Broatch, L. Feland, G. Van Orden, B. B. Woog and J. McE. Huey, and 2d Lieuts. E. A. Greene, E. Hayes, L. G. Miller, R. G. McConnell, C. McCauley, R. Y. Rhea, H. D. South, W. E. Smith, F. J. Schwable and B. W. Sibley, proceed to Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., and report July 6, 13, 10, 6, 15, Aug. 3, July 8, Aug. 13, 5, July 8, Aug. 17, 7, 13, 18 and 10, and July 8, respectively, to the president, Marine examining board, for examination for promotion. When discharged, return to present stations.

Second Lieut. P. E. Chamberlin, report Aug. 5 to president, Marine examining board, Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., for examination for promotion.

Capt. C. G. Long, proceed to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., and report to president, Marine examining board, July 6, for examination for promotion. When discharged, return.

Capt. J. A. Lejeune, granted leave from 25 to 30 inst., inclusive.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

JUNE 18.—1st Lieut. P. H. Brereton, granted thirty days' leave.

Chief Engr. C. W. Zastrow, granted thirty days' leave.

First Asst. J. I. Bryan, granted thirty days' leave.

June 29.—1st Asst. Engr. J. B. Turner, directed to resume duties on the Gresham.

The revenue cutter Bear, Captain Wilde, which will as usual make a thorough patrol of the Behring Sea this season, as well as visiting the Arctic whaling stations and render such relief as may be required to whaling vessels, was at Port Townsend, Washington, June 16, commencing her long voyage to the iceberg seas. It is not anticipated that the return of the Bear will be effected until well along in the fall, possibly not until the earlier days of next December, for the cutter usually remains North until all of the merchantmen have successfully sailed before the closed season. Among the federal officers en route north aboard the cutter are Special Agent Chichester, who goes to the Seal Islands; Major Clark, also going to the same place, and Dr. Mason, of the marine hospital service, who goes to Nome.

A suit for damages has been filed against Capt. D. F. Togier, of the Revenue Cutter Grant, for the seizure of a pleasure sloop off Prospector Point near Discovery Bay, Washington, some weeks ago. The action is brought by John McBride, one of the excursion party, for \$5,000 damages for loss of time, injury to feelings, etc. The action was commenced in the superior court through A. R. Coleman, the well known attorney, representing McBride in his claim for redress. The case is a consequence of the seizure of the sloop on June 1. She had drawn in near the shore to permit of the occupants gathering clams when she was seized by the Grant as an alleged smuggler. The party aboard included Win McBride, a well known farmer of Junction City, his brother, the complainant in this action, the latter's wife and two small children, a boy of four and a girl of two years of age, and two other men. They were detained for some time and later, after proving they were respectable people on a pleasure trip, were allowed to go their way.

As a result of the examination held at the Naval Academy June 10, following is the list of civilian instructors appointed at the U.S. Naval Academy July 1, 1903: For instructors in mathematics, Mr. George H.

Hallett, University of Pennsylvania; Mr. W. F. C. Has-
son. For instructors in English and law, Mr. William O. Stevens, Mr. Richard A. Rice, Mr. Gilbert P. Cole-
man, Mr. Carl Young. For instructors in modern lan-
guages, Mr. Thatcher Clark, Mr. Gaston Costet, Mr.
Paul E. Voinot, Mr. W. E. Olivet.

CHIEF PETTY OFFICERS.

The President on June 26 issued an important executive order equalizing and increasing pay of chief petty officers of the Navy, and also establishing a new rating, that of chief water tender. The order is as follows:

White House, Washington, D.C., June 26, 1903.

All chief petty officers of the Navy whose pay is not fixed by law, including chief water tenders, which rating is hereby established, who, on or after July 1, 1903, shall receive permanent appointments after qualifying therefor, passing such examinations as Secretary of Navy may prescribe, shall be paid at rate of \$70 a month; those who serve under permanent appointment issued prior to said date, or under acting appointments, shall be paid at rates now in force. Pay of chief water tenders who hold acting appointments shall be \$50 a month. Nothing herein contained, however, shall operate to reduce present pay of any enlisted man in Navy.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The following General Order has been issued by the Navy Department:

Navy Department, Washington, D.C., June 26, 1903.

On and after July 1, 1903, permanent appointments will be issued by Bureau of Navigation to chief petty officers in service only after the fitness of the man for promotion shall have been shown before a board consisting of three officers detailed from ship or ships other than one on board which the candidate is serving. The examination shall show that applicant is in all respects fitted to fill the rating in which he seeks permanent appointment. Such appointments will entitle the holder to draw pay at the rate of \$70 per month. All persons holding permanent appointments as chief petty officers issued prior to July 1, 1903, may qualify by passing the examination as above. In event of their qualifying they will be given new permanent appointments by the Bureau of Navigation from the date they pass their examination. Chief petty officers who hold permanent appointments issued prior to July 1, 1903, and who do not qualify by examination, those who re-enlist under permanent appointments issued prior to July 1, 1903, and those who have acting appointments will draw pay under the present pay table until such time as they qualify by examination and are given permanent appointments. When these permanent appointments are presented to a Navy officer for an increase in pay he will procure orders from the commanding officer upon S and A form No. 22 (Ratings and Dis-
rat-
ings), to make the appropriate changes on his books.

Signed.

WILLIAM H. MOODY, Secretary.

In his letter to the President submitting a draft of the new orders Secretary Moody says: "It is believed by the Department that if this is made an executive order it will result in increased efficiency in the enlisted personnel. If the proposed new pay table is approved, the yearly increase in the pay of the Navy would be, for some years to come, from \$50,000 to \$60,000, but later as more men qualify the increase would be in proportion to the number qualifying, ultimately reaching a sum of from \$110,000 to \$120,000 a year. The question of increase of pay to gun pointers is now being considered, and a report will be submitted at an early date."

NAVY SUMMER MANEUVERS.

The plans of the Navy for the summer maneuvers have been practically completed, and approved by the Secretary of the Navy. The summer schedule outlined for the North Atlantic fleet by the Bureau of Navigation contemplates a return of the Battleship Squadron from its present trip to the Azores, and rendezvous with the other squadron of the fleet at Frenchman's Bay on the coast of Maine on July 27. The Coast Squadron, under the command of Admiral Sands, the Training Squadron, under the command of Admiral Wise, and, it is hoped, the Caribbean Squadron, under the command of Admiral Coghlan, will join the Battleship Squadron at Frenchman's Bay. Some time will be devoted there to coaling, and early in August the two squadrons of the Fleet which are to take part in the search problem will begin their work. The details for this problem have not yet been decided upon further than that it is to come to an end in time to enable the Fleet to reassemble at Frenchman's Bay about Aug. 10. After again coaling it will sail for Long Island Sound on a cruise, for exercise in tactical maneuvers.

The entire North Atlantic Fleet will anchor in Long Island Sound in the neighborhood of Oyster Bay, and will be inspected and reviewed by the President, the Secretary of the Navy, and possibly Admiral Dewey and Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, about the middle of August. After this review the Fleet will return to the coast of Maine for tactical exercises, and to take part in the joint maneuvers which begin there Aug. 23. On Aug. 29 the maneuvers with the Army off Portland, Me., will close and some or all of the vessels of the Fleet will begin their semi-annual target practice in the vicinity of Martha's Vineyard. Upon the completion of the target practice the vessels will be distributed at the various navy yards for semi-annual repairs, after which the Fleet will proceed to the southward for winter drills and preparation for the winter maneuvers and mobilization.

The following are the vessels which will certainly take part in the summer maneuvers, it being hoped that Admiral Coghlan's Squadron may also come from the Caribbean for this purpose: Battleships—Kearsarge, Alabama, Illinois, Massachusetts, Indiana and Texas. Cruisers—Prairie, Yankee, Dixie, Topeka, and Panther. Gunboats—Nashville, Mayflower, Dolphin, Chesapeake. Destroyers—Decatur, Bainbridge, Barry, Chauncey, Dale, Truxtun, Whipple, Worden and probably the Hull and the Lawrence. Training ships—Hartford, Essex, Monongahela. Supply vessels, etc.—Culion, Caesar, Hannibal, Stirling, Lebanon, Marcellus, Leonidas and Brutus. Tenders and tugs—Scorpion, Vixen, Mohawk, Nina, Osceola, Potomac, Uncas and Apache.

The U.S.S. Massachusetts, Captain Eaton, while steaming slowly out of Boston harbor Saturday night June 20, collided with the three masted coasting schooner Martha T. Thomas, of Thomaston, Me., and nearly sent her to the bottom. The Massachusetts stood by with her searchlights in action until the crew of the Thomas had temporarily repaired the rigging and worked into the lower harbor.

THE LANAO MILITARY ROAD.

Iligan, Mindanao, April 22, 1903.

The effect produced upon Moro life and character by the building of the Iligan-Lake Lanao military road has already more than justified the great task. The work begun by the 28th Infantry on Oct. 27, 1902, is now almost completed, apart from the suspension bridge which awaits erection over the Agus River. Long before this reaches you wheeled transportation will have been ferried across that stream and reached the shores of the famous lake which for four centuries has been the center of the "forbidden country" of the Philippines.

While war methods have been found absolutely necessary on the south and west sides and have been pushed by Baldwin and Pershing to an effectual consummation, peace methods have prevailed on the north lines and have been crowned with complete success. The military force employed has been the entire 28th Infantry, one battalion of the 10th Infantry, and one company of engineer battalion. Bullard has led the advance and his battalion of the 28th Infantry has from the first furnished the pioneers. While he and his men would at times have preferred to fight rather than parley with the scores of sultans and dattos, faithfully and skillfully has the trying duty been performed of building the road and at the same time keeping the peace.

For a long time the Moros regarded the road enterprise as a "bluff;" the country was so difficult of penetration that they freely predicted failure; but with the arrival of reinforcements under Col. M. C. Foote on Jan. 17, it became evident that the Americans meant business and the Moros began to think about "getting into the band wagon." Negotiations for Moro labor began in earnest on Jan. 25, 1903, but not until Feb. 4 were any considerable number of natives employed. Today over 1,000 Moros are employed in timber cutting and road construction generally. Not every officer knows how to handle savage men, but Bullard is a pastmaster at the business and under him such officers as Fiske and Rogers, Vredenberg and not a few others have achieved astonishing results. Kennon and other officers of the 10th Infantry Battalion have also clearly demonstrated what can be done with Moros when these people are directed by officers who are strong and yet kindly flexible.

It was predicted that the Moros would not use the road, would prefer their time-honored trails and all our efforts were as "love's labor lost." The writer of this letter has been over every inch of the line from Iligan to Lake Lanao and has noted that Moro pack-trains have abandoned the trails for the easier grade and pleasanter lookout of the military road. The Moros are now saying "this is a free road for all Moros and it is a very good one; we are glad you allowed us to help make it. You are paying us to do something for ourselves." This is the spirit which is animating the Moros of this large and fertile region. The beneficial effort of opening this door in North Mindanao has been widespread and gratifying.

Many of the most powerful sultans and dattos of the east, north and west shores of Lake Lanao have presented themselves to Major Bullard and in the name of Allah and Mahomet have sworn friendship. So far over forty towns are enrolled. The commercial spirit is now abroad among the Moros, and the east side, the most fanatical and heretofore untouched, is likely to be subdued without the shedding of blood.

The administrative work at headquarters in Iligan of so great an enterprise, engaging the services of more than 2,000 men, has been and still is extremely arduous. After the promotion and retirement of General Foote this burden fell upon the shoulders of Lieut. Col. C. A. Williams, 28th Infantry, and has been borne with ability and painstaking care. Colonel Williams is carrying forward toward completion the most important undertaking engaging the attention of the military in these islands to-day.

The experience in Mindanao is proving to be a great school for all of us, and were we not beset by cholera, which snatches a man now and again from us, it would be thoroughly enjoyable. Considering the size of the command—more than 2,000 men—we have been singularly exempt from disease.

On Feb. 27 General Sumner delivered from horseback a very forcible address to the officers and men of the 3d Battalion, 28th Infantry, referring particularly to the fact that they were the pioneers of the Iligan-Lake Lanao military road and thanking them for the service they had rendered. On April 11 Major General Davis issued a circular thanking the entire construction force on the road for the thoroughness with which the assigned task was being performed.

Krag.

NINETEENTH INFANTRY CANTONMENT.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., June 17, 1903.

All is activity in the 1st and 3d Battalions, 19th Infantry. On June 19 the 3d Battalion leaves the cantonment for Forts Wright and Lawton, Wash., Companies I and L, Major Silas A. Wolf commanding, to take station at the former place, and Companies K and M, Captain F. G. Lawton commanding, at the latter post.

Sunday morning, June 21, at 7:30 o'clock, headquarters and the 1st Battalion will bid a gladsome goodbye to the cantonment hills, over which they have packed many a thousand feet of lumber in the construction of the buildings which they have occupied such a short time, and will proceed by steamer from the Presidio dock to the Oakland Mole, thence to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., where they will temporarily take station. We are hoping that the assignment to Vancouver will be permanent, or at least until the regiment is again ordered to the Islands.

Mrs. J. Malcom Graham was the recipient of a hand-some candelabra presented by Company B, 19th Inf., on June 16. Lieutenant Graham has been on duty with and in command of Company B for the past two years, more than a year of which was spent at an isolated post (when not on a hike) in the Philippines. Mrs. Graham was with the Lieutenant and his company from January, 1901, until the return of the regiment to the United States in June, 1902, and endeared herself to all the old hikers of Company B by her uniform kindness.

Lieutenant Graham has transferred from Company B to Company H and is now commanding the latter company.

Mrs. Frank McIntyre was happily surprised on the evening of June 15 by the presentation of an elegant cut glass punch bowl, glasses and a silver ladle, by the members of the band.

Captain McIntyre was recently relieved as adjutant of the regiment to enable him to comply with an order

detailing him on the General Staff of the Army, and left on the 11th ult., to take up his new duties at Washington. Of course everybody is pleased at his good luck, but there is a pretty sore feeling because he could not remain with us. The best wishes of all go with him on his new sphere of duty.

An enjoyable time was had at an informal farewell hop June 16, given by the officers of the 19th Infantry, at the cantonment mess hall, to the officers and ladies of Department Headquarters, the General Hospital, the Artillery garrison and the 7th Infantry cantonment. About eighty couples were present and the early departure of the major portion of the regiment seemed to add zest to the pleasure of the dance, which continued until 1 o'clock a. m. Among those present were Colonel and Mrs. Andrews, Major and Mrs. Devol, Captain and Mrs. Baker, Major Hobbs. Mrs. Huston and Mrs. Johnson received the guests.

HOW TO SELECT CANDIDATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of June 6, under heading "How Should Cadets be Selected?" "Congressman" states that he is informed that the method of competitive examination does not furnish those best fitted for service in the Army or Navy. A Congressman, if he would take the time and trouble and not be governed by political pull, could, doubtless, select from the young men of high standing in the different colleges and schools of the first grade in his district, a principal and several alternates who would be physically, intellectually, morally and socially well fitted to become officers in the Army or Navy, and capable of taking a good stand at either Academy. If sufficient time and trouble were taken and political influence entirely eliminated, the result of such selection would doubtless show improvement on the competitive system. While, however, a Congressman (Senator or Representative) may possibly have time to go into minor details and make selections, the President of the United States has no such time nor opportunity. It seems to be the President's desire to appoint to the Military Academy sons of Army officers. Can this be done more fairly or better results obtained than by the competitive method? I think not.

A member of the Adjutant General's Department informed me that there were several hundred applicants for Presidential appointments to the Military Academy last year. Also he said the President had no time to inquire into the merits of the cases, which was left largely to the Adjutant General's Department. I believe the idea is to consider "deserving officers."

Is not every officer of good standing a deserving officer to the extent that his own son should be allowed an opportunity to attempt entrance into the Service via the Military Academy? The competitive method would relieve the President and the Adjutant General's Office from further importunities from officers, the wives or widows of officers, or their political friends, as to the appointments of cadets, as soon as the system was known and understood. Furthermore, the Government would not be put to one cent additional expense. Applicants could be examined at the same times, by the same boards, on the same subjects as candidates for admission to the Academy are now examined. The ten highest on the list, if proficient, would be appointed cadets. It is probable that under the system recommended there would be fewer sons of officers who fail to graduate than now. The above plan may have been considered; but if so, I have never heard of it. It is respectfully submitted for the consideration of the Adjutant General's Department.

FAIR PLAY.

RECORD OF COLONEL WALLACE.

Helena, Mont., June 13, 1903.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The classmates of R. Bruce Wallace, deceased, colonel of the 37th U.S.V., have placed in the Montana State capital, and doubtless also at West Point Military Academy, a bronze memorial tablet. This tablet pretends to give his military record. It recites that he was 1st lieutenant, 2d Cavalry, U.S.A.; the fact that he was wounded in leading a charge at Caloocan, P.I., (but does not mention the name of the regiment he was leading); that he was colonel of the 37th U.S.V.; and quotes a fitting tribute paid him by his commanding general when he eventually died from said wound at a post in Arizona, thousands of miles from his regiment, which was then at the front in Luzon. It omits to mention his lieutenant colonelcy in the 1st Montana Volunteers, the regiment, he was virtually in command of when he took advantage of the opportunities offered and made a brilliant record for himself and for his regiment. He was leading this regiment at Caloocan on Feb. 10, 1899. After incredible exertion he organized the 37th shortly before the 1st Montana was sent home, getting most of his recruits from the 1st Tennessee and the 1st Montana. This omission is, to say the least an unfortunate oversight.

Colonel Wallace was one of the bravest and best men that ever stood in shoe leather. He was the peer of any officer of his age who ever wore the uniform of the United States Army. His untimely death cut short a splendid career. He always had the respect, the confidence and the esteem of the men serving under him; he was a credit to his alma mater on the banks of the Hudson, and an honor to his country.

THOMAS H. LARKIN,
Late pvt. Co. L, 1st Mont. Vols.

NEW UNIFORMS WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Noticing in your issue of recent date that upon the recommendation of Col. W. S. Patten, Q.M.D., approved by the Hon. Secretary of War, that the troops of the U.S. Army are to be supplied with new uniform by regiments as they return from the Philippines, it is proper to inquire where the detachment at West Point, N.Y., come in, as they are not likely to be ordered to the Philippines as a whole detachment, and for that reason will never return. It is supposed that they are doomed to wear out all the old clothes (uniform) that may accumulate as a residue at the Philadelphia Depot for the next hundred years, while their brothers in arms are furnished with gala day attire, for the simple reason that they do not return from the Philippines.

It is thought, however, that West Point, where the Military Academy is located and supposed to be the model post of the Army, should set the example for the rest of the Army and be uniformed first of all, especially as it is visited yearly by thousands of people from

all over the world who expect to see everything up to date at this military school.

As to the economy for the enlisted men in issuing the new uniform at once, I do not see where the hardship comes in, as no matter when it is issued it is bound to hit some in an unfavorable light, which cannot be helped, in all such changes. For instance we will suppose a company is to be fitted out; you will find that about one-half are either men in their first enlistment or in their first year. If a recruit, it seems a hardship upon him to require that he provide himself with a full dress uniform of the old issue to be cast aside in the near future to make way for the new uniform, putting him to double expense, while the old soldier is at no loss, in a way, as the new dress coat takes the place of the old blouse and uniform coat and the new cap the place of the old cap and helmet, which in my opinion the men will be glad to get rid of. Give them a chance to draw the new uniform and see how it works.

OLD SOLDIER.

JOINT ATHLETIC CONTESTS SUGGESTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The athletic contests between the academies at West Point and Annapolis breed rivalries that in some instances affect the harmony of the two services. At present the failure to agree on rules for football has resulted in the total cessation of all athletic contests between the two schools. There are many officers in both Services who say "Well, perhaps it is better so; the Army and the Navy will work together better without these yearly battles which arouse so much feeling."

And so I have a proposition to make. Why cannot we combine together against the outside colleges? Why not select a team for football, baseball, fencing, rowing, in each case take half and half from both Annapolis and West Point, to meet a similar team taken from any two affiliated colleges? If this is practicable it should be done. There should be bred at the two academies a feeling that middy and cadet are in a common service—the service of their country. Everything that savors of antagonism should be squelched. Co-operation between the Army and Navy against a common antagonist should be taught our future officers while they are still boys. Everything should be done to inspire in each academy a love of the other. No year should pass without the cadets of each academy being given an opportunity to entertain the cadets of the other. It is not necessary to search far into history to discover how such a policy might have results important to the country.

JAMES PARKER, Lieut. Colonel, 13th Cav.

EQUALIZING PROMOTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Between May 20, 1901 and May 20, 1903, nineteen brigadier generals were appointed from the Infantry, of whom two remain on the active list. During the same period nine were appointed from the Cavalry, of whom two also remain on the active list. According to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of May 30, five more Infantry colonels are to be appointed and retired as brigadier generals within the next three months, while no mention is made of any to be appointed from the Cavalry. The average length of service as commissioned officers of the ten senior captains of Infantry is twenty-three years, while that of the ten senior captains of Cavalry is twenty-five and four-tenths years, and the senior captain of Infantry is ranked by twenty captains of Cavalry. It is generally understood throughout the Service that, in addition to promoting officers for long and faithful service, these promotions and retirements are intended, as far as practicable, to equalize promotions throughout the Service. If this view is correct, it would seem that among the eight colonels of Cavalry who are credited with Civil War service, there should be some with sufficiently good records to entitle them to promotion to brigadiers before retirement, especially as this would incidentally prevent the permanent overlaughing of a few of the senior captains of Cavalry by their present juniors in the Infantry.

CAVALRY.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS FOR CADETS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Can you inform me why mental examinations for the Military Academy and for the Naval Academy precede the physical examinations of candidates? In a number of cases candidates who have worked hard and been successful at the mental examinations have been discarded on account of physical defects. Would it not be best to examine the candidates as to their physical qualifications thirty to sixty days prior to the mental examinations. Men who have physical defects would learn at once that it would be impossible for them to enter the Military Academy or the Naval Academy, and they would not spend the time and effort preparing for mental examinations which, even if passed, would not gain for them admission to the Military Academy or the Naval Academy.

G. A. GORDON.

FORT SNELLING FIELD DAY.

Fort Snelling, Minn., June 18, 1903.

The first field day held at Fort Snelling, Minn., since the return of troops from the Philippines, was held on Monday, June 15, 1903. The 1st and 2d Battalions, 21st Infantry and the 10th Field Battery, A.C., took part in the meet.

A half mile track has been built, and on this the running races were held. This being the first meet the records were not very high, but the number of entries proved that great interest is being taken in the War Department's plan to foster athletic sports. Sergeant Frueh, Co. A, 21st Inf., was winner of the gold medal offered the competitor making the highest number of points and records. The prize winners and records were as follows:

100-yard dash, first, Sergeant Frueh, Co. A, 11 3/5 seconds; second, Private Newton, 10th Battery; third, Sergeant Head, Co. D. High jump, first, Corporal Dunn, Co. F., record 5 ft. 1 in.; second, Private Newton, 10th Battery. Putting shot, first, Private Behrends, Co. D, record, 33 ft. 10 in.; second, Private Watson, Co. A; third, Private Anderson, Co. C. 220-yard dash, first, Sergeant Frueh, Co. A, record, 25 2/5 seconds; second,

Corporal Deswan, Co. H; third, Sergeant Winters, Co. D. One-half mile run, first, Private Tripp, Co. C, record, 2 min. 26 3-5 seconds; second, Private Simpson, Co. B; third, Private Carlson, Co. H. 220-yard hurdles, first, Private Newton, 10th Battery, record, 31 seconds; second, Sergeant Head, Co. D; third, Private Grigaby, Co. C.

Pole vault, first, Private Jones, 10th Battery, record, 7 ft. 9 in.; second, Private Stone, Co. D. Hammer throwing, first, Behrends, Co. D, record, 88 ft. 10 in.; second, Private Watson, Co. A; third, Sergeant Baker, Co. A. Running broad jump, first, Corporal Deswan, Co. H, record, 17 ft. 9 1-4 in.; second, Private Newton, 10th Battery; third, Private Prichard, Co. A. One mile run, first, Sergeant Winters, Co. D, record, 5 min. 37 seconds; second, Private Holmes, Co. D; third, Private Simpson, Co. B. 440-yard dash, first, Sergeant Head, Co. D, record, 58 3-5 seconds; second, Sergeant Frueh, Co. A; third, Private Pritchard, Co. A. Manual of arms, first, Private Beavins, second, Corporal Mundy.

THE PRESIDIO.

San Francisco, Cal., June 18, 1903.

The officers of the U.S.S. Bennington entertained in an informal way last Saturday afternoon on board ship.

As a farewell to their many friends, the officers and ladies of the 19th Infantry, gave an informal hop at the regimental headquarters on Wednesday evening. The 1st and 3d Battalions leave for Vancouver Barracks this week. The arrangements for the hop were in the hands of Captain Johnson, Lieutenant Bond, Lieutenant Suplee and Lieutenant Screws. Colonel and Mrs. Huston and Captain and Mrs. Johnson will receive the guests.

Gen. Charles Heywood of the U.S. Marine Corps has returned from Mare Island, and is at the Occidental. Major Charles R. Krauthoff, the new purchasing commissary of the Department of California, arrived from Chicago on Monday and took up work in the office of General Woodruff.

Capt. B. Vincent, of the British army, is in the city and registered at the Palace.

Gen. Charles A. Whittier arrived from New York the first of the week. The General was stationed here for several years, and also saw duty in the Philippines. He is accompanied by his daughter and are on their way to China.

Major James A. Maney, 11th Inf., has been assigned to temporary duty at the Presidio until the regiment sails for the Philippines. Lieut. George D. Jarrett, 2d Inf., is ill in the general hospital. Capt. C. T. Boyd, 10th Cav., instructor in the University of Nevada, is visiting friends in San Francisco. Contract Surgs. E. R. Tenney and H. H. Van Kirk have gone East with the 2d Infantry, and Homer C. Moses with the 1st Cavalry.

Capt. Henry D. Styer, of Co. F, 13th Inf., stationed on Alcatraz Island, has been detailed as instructor in the Military College of Utah. Captain and Mrs. Styer were stationed on Angel Island for a year after the return of the regiment from the Philippines.

Capt. L. W. Cornish, 9th Cav., is on temporary duty at the Presidio. Dr. T. O. Cornish, of Boston, and Mrs. Swartout, of Stamford, Conn., are guests of Captain and Mrs. Cornish.

Col. S. M. Swigert, U.S.A., retired, who has been a patient in the general hospital for some time, has now recovered and is living in San Francisco.

Chaplain Barton W. Perry, Art. Corps, with Mrs. Perry and daughter Grace, and Dr. G. I. Hogue, of Alcatraz Island, have just returned from a trip from the Yosemite Valley.

Capt. D. S. Stanley, quartermaster at the Presidio, has selected the site for the new gymnasium which is to be erected at the Presidio. It will be placed just behind the brick barracks on the top of the bluff overlooking and facing the bay.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, June 22, 1903.

Lieut. Lewis S. Morey, 2d U.S. Cav., aide-de-camp to General Grant, was married on June 18 at Austin, Texas, to Miss Irene M. Palm. Many officers and their families went from the post, among them were Col. Peter J. A. Cleary, Miss Littleton and Lieutenant Stewart, of the Artillery. General and Mrs. Grant arrived on Sunday from West Point.

The men of the 12th Cavalry were given a farewell dance at Muth's Garden by the men of the Artillery, before their departure for the Orient.

The first of the new staff officers to arrive was the new paymaster, Capt. Otto Becker, who relieves Major Newbold. Major Taylor, stationed at the arsenal in San Antonio, has been ordered to Troy, N.Y. Col. John L. Clem is expected in a few days. Sgt. Eugene Bohme, 15th Art., has been made sergeant major at the post.

First Lieut. Tilman Campbell, Artillery, has been made post adjutant. The four troops of the 12th Cavalry left the post Monday afternoon at one o'clock. A special train was drawn up to the gate of the post. Captain Littlebrant commanded. The other officers were Captains Hornbrook, Caldwell and families, Lieutenants Van Way, Biegler, Cootes, Burroughs, Ryan, Tate, Reagan, Mrs. Burroughs, Mrs. Biegler and two children. The command will reach San Francisco on the 18th and sail July 1 for the Philippines. The first squadron of the 1st Cavalry has arrived (Troop M) and is stationed here. The officers are Captain Brown and Lieut. Guy Kent. Contract Dental Surg. O. M. Sorber has left for Fort Clark. Lieut. James E. Butler has been promoted to Troop F, 1st Cavalry, and is expected in this Department in a few days.

Mrs. Littleton is making a visit in Austin, Texas; she is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Bell, mother of Attorney General Bell.

Word has been received from Washington that Jack Clem, son of Lieut. Col. John L. Clem, will next year receive the first vacancy at West Point, meanwhile he will remain at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn.

Major J. A. Gaston, 1st Cav., reported at headquarters en route to Fort Clark to join his command. Second Lieut. Herbert G. Millar, Art. Corps, will leave in a short time for Fortress Monroe to take a course at the Artillery School at that post. Col. Almond B. Wells will not take station at Fort Clark, as he is ordered before a retiring board. The Department of Texas will soon lose its head, as General Grant is to be ordered to Washington, D.C., for duty. First Lieut. Watts C. Valentine, 4th

Inf., will not join his regiment in the Orient owing to ill health. He has been ordered to Fort Bayard, New Mexico, for treatment.

X.

NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., June 26, 1903.

Since Monday Boston streets have been alive with military men from all parts of the country, the climax reached on Thursday when the memory of "Joe" Hooker was honored in the unveiling of the statue at the State House, followed by a street parade unequalled in the history of the State. Col. John L. Tiernan, commanding the Coast Artillery hereabouts, was in full charge of the Regulars from Vermont, New York and elsewhere. He was deprived of the services of Major Patterson, of Fort Warren, who is still confined to the hospital, although rapidly gaining. Lieutenant General Miles arrived at the Brunswick Monday, and was a visitor at the camp of the 1st Brigade, M.V.M., on Tuesday, where he witnessed the review, and was entertained at headquarters by Brig. Gen. T. R. Mathews and staff. Other guests at camp that day were Captains England and Shipton, U.S.A., who inspected the men in the field, and at quarters. Gen. Dan E. Sickles was a visitor Wednesday, also other distinguished military men, some of whom served with General Mathews in the Civil War, and in the Army of the Potomac.

Boston Harbor presented a warlike aspect early Monday when Admiral Sands fleet put in and saluted Rear Admiral Johnson. The squadron put in for "Hooker Day," and her men took part in the parade and festivities. On entering Massachusetts Bay, the flagship exchanged signals with the Massachusetts, in command of Captain Eaton, just putting out.

The engagement is announced of Miss Marion Hooton, of Roxbury, and Lieut. Philip Wales Lauriat, of the U.S.R.C. Service. Miss Hooton is an attractive young woman, a former member of Paul Jones Chapter, the naval chapter of Massachusetts.

Mrs. Crowninshield, wife of Rear Admiral Crowninshield, U.S.N., is at work on two novels, the result of her varied experiences abroad. The family are at Sea Harbor, Me., for the summer.

Lieut. Carroll Power, Art. Corps, and Mrs. Power are at Fort Rodman, New Bedford. Mrs. Power is a daughter of Col. Ethan Allen, of New York.

The naval recruiting station at Boston has resumed its work after a temporary closing. A large number of applications have been received.

Matters are especially dull at local garrisons, as many of the companies and officers are at Portland getting in trim for the maneuvers. At Fort Banks the two daughters of Colonel Bubb, 12th Inf., U.S.A., are guests of Mrs. Walter E. Cox. The new granolith walks and steel fence add much to the appearance of the grounds.

M. H. B.

ANGEL ISLAND.

Discharge Camp, Angel Island, Cal., June 18, 1903.

The Discharge Camp can certainly boast of having one of the most congenial set of officers and ladies of any in the Department. Every week some one gives an evening entertainment of cards and refreshments. The last one was given by Dr. and Mrs. J. S. Kennedy at their quarters on the hill. The gentleman's prize was won by Lieut. Barnette; the ladies prize by Miss Fassett, and the booby by Lieutenant Wells.

Some time since the high winds blew our only flag pole down, and Mr. Smith, the wagon master, has secured a new one, which has been erected and painted, by general prisoners, who took a great interest in its erection and often exposed themselves in dangerous positions to paint it again after it was up. It is understood some action will be taken to investigate their sentences for their cheerful assistance and their hard work in placing the flag pole in position. Mr. Smith, who is well and favorably known from his service in China as a wagon master with our forces, secured the pole without cost to the Government.

If this camp was to be abandoned these men, or many of them, would be thrown among the sharpers who infest San Francisco. As it is, Colonel Duncan, the commandant, has to scrutinize closely all passes to the island, as this description of prowlers are up to all kinds of tricks to get passes for the camp, even to using the cards of reputable firms. Many of these soldiers carry away from \$300 to \$1,100 with them and are fair game for the confidence men and thugs which lie in wait at the wharf where the steamer comes in.

Captain Fuger, of the 13th Inf., who has had quarters at Fort McDowell but attached to a company at this camp, now goes around with a very expansive smile on his face—it's a second boy.

FORT WASHAKIE.

Fort Washakie, Wyoming, June 12, 1903.

'Way off up here in the Rockies, 150 miles from the nearest railroad station, there is situated a little fort which is like a garden spot in a desert. Here, with our trees and grass and flowers, with the cool river at our feet, we live the life of the free and healthy mountaineer. It is lonesome, yes, if we desire the diversions of the city, but then what city-bred man or woman would not give much for an outing here? As a place for a summer's outing there are none which surpass it. But it does get lonesome during the long winter evenings, though we dance to pass away the hours, and where does man and woman live that the little god of Cupid does not find them out. And it is of that I want to tell you.

On Wednesday, June 10, at high noon, in the Church of the Redeemer, at the Shoshone Indian Agency, the Rev. John Roberts, assisted by the Rev. Sherman Coolidge, (the Indian minister whose name was heralded far and near lately because he married a Miss Weatherbe, a white girl from New York), married Capt. Thomas G. Carson, of the 10th Cavalry, formerly of the 4th Cavalry, and a major in the 11th Vol. Cavalry, to Miss Alta Maie Nickerson, eldest daughter of Captain H. G. Nickerson, a veteran of the Civil War and late Indian Agent on the Shoshone and Arapahoe Indian Reservations and now Allotting Agent for the same reservations. The wedding was a beautiful one, everything went smoothly and when the guests congregated at the home of the parents of the bride for the reception an hour later, the smiling faces

and looks of happiness told the story of something well done and giving satisfaction to all concerned. Mrs. Carson is a handsome woman, educated at Oberlin College and will grace the home of Captain Carson, and to see the smile on the face of the genial Captain is to know that he is more than well pleased at the success he has had in securing a bride like the one he has won. Many know him, he has friends all over, and to them all let me say "Drink hearty and with a wish for the happiness and success of Captain Carson and his bride; they're worth it."

XINGU.

FORT ASSINNIBOINE.

Fort Assinniboine, Mont., June 18, 1903.

Captain and Mrs. Munro have arrived at the post. The captain has been assigned to D troop, 3d Cavalry, and he and his wife are guests of Captain and Mrs. Rice.

The garrison has enjoyed quite an increase in young ladies recently. At Captain and Mrs. Frissell's are Miss Whitelaw and Miss Riber from Cape Girardeau, Mo., while Miss Frissell has also returned from a pleasant visit to complete her stay with her brother.

An informal hop was held June 11 which was much enjoyed by all. The musical program was an unusually good one. A delightful 12 o'clock breakfast was given by Major and Mrs. Bolton on Sunday, June 14. A charming table laden with delicacies of the season, a most agreeable host and hostess, and a congenial party made up a truly pleasant entertainment. Mrs. McDonald, Mr. McDonnell, Mr. and Mrs. McDonald and Major and Mrs. Wales were the guests.

An anniversary dinner was given by Lieutenant and Mrs. Valliant on June 13. Those present were her two guests, Miss Quintard and Miss Parker, Captain and Mrs. Pattison, Lieutenants Wood, Sterling and Goodspeed.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, June 18, 1903.

Headquarters, Band and 1st Battalion of the 19th Inf. will arrive at Vancouver Barracks Sunday afternoon. Preparations are now being made for their accommodations, tents erected and floors put in. Their stay in them will be short, however, as the 17th Infantry will leave on a special train Wednesday afternoon at three.

The officers and ladies of the staff and Artillery will give a dance Tuesday, June 23, in honor of the 17th and 19th Infantry.

Lieut. Noel I. Barron, assistant surgeon, left Tuesday for Fort Wright and Assistant Surgeon P. W. Huntington left to-day for Boise Barracks. Major R. G. Elbert is now the only surgeon in the post and in addition to his other duties has charge of the chief surgeon's office during the absence of Colonel T. E. Wilcox, who is now in Alaska on an inspecting tour and is not expected to return until August.

THE MILITIA ACT INTERPRETED.

In a letter to the Morning News of Savannah, Ga., Col. G. Arthur Gordon, 1st Regt. Inf., Georgia S.T., expresses his cordial approval of the new Militia act and answers some of the objections urged against it in militia circles which are, as he shows, chiefly the result of misapprehension. Colonel Gordon calls attention to the point upon which we have had occasion to dwell in former years, that the President of the United States has had for over one hundred years, under the act of Feb. 28, 1795, as interpreted by the U.S. Supreme Court, full power to call out the militia whenever, in his judgment, there was an emergency requiring their services. The Dick bill could not possibly have enlarged that power, as some fearful souls have claimed. In Martin vs. Mott, 12 Wheat., 1930, the following opinion was rendered: "The act of Feb. 28, 1795, authorizing the President, under certain circumstances, to call out the militia, is constitutional, and the President is the final judge of the emergency justifying such call."

Answering local objections to the Dick bill Colonel Gordon shows that the power to try Georgia offenders by court martial composed of Northern militia existed under the old law. In reply to the objection that States rights are infringed upon by the Dick bill, attention is called to the following, which was of force long before the Dick bill was in contemplation: "Constitution of the State of Georgia, Article 12, Section 1, Paragraph 1: The laws of general operation in this State, are, first, as the supreme law, the constitution of the United States in pursuance thereof."

As the military code of Georgia provides that the Governor may disband companies at his discretion there can be no danger that white troops in Georgia may be subjected to the humiliation of serving under colored officers. Finally Colonel Gordon says: "The National Guards of the various States do not have to fully comply with the provisions of the Dick bill until Jan. 21, 1908. Many questions are likely to arise requiring interpretation and it rests with the officers and men of the National Guard to meet the officers of the Army and the officials of the War Department half way in the effort to adjust conditions and make the execution of the law as favorable as possible to all concerned."

Besides Colonel Gordon, Major W. W. Williamson also wrote to the War Department asking for a construction of certain sections of the Militia bill. In reply J.A. General Davis quotes from the law and says: "The act of 1903, like that of 1792, is so drawn as to restrict the participation of the Government of the United States and those of the several States within the lines of limitation set forth in the constitution. There is nothing in the new law which authorizes any branch of the executive to trespass upon the field of officering, disciplining and training the militia, which is expressly reserved to the States in the constitution. So long, therefore, as it continues to be a State force it is governed, controlled and regulated by the State laws and regulations and it is only when, in the manner pointed out in the constitution, it passes into the actual service of the United States, that it ceases to be subject to the laws of the State of whose military force it constitutes a part."

General Davis shows that the President cannot send troops into a State to quell a riot or insurrection without a request from the State Legislature, or from the Governor when the Legislature is not in session, and that no call would be made upon State troops to support the authority of the Federal Government or to repel an

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invasion until resistance had assumed such formidable proportions as to make a general call upon the States necessary and to bring in the whole or a part of their organized militia—in a case, for example, such as was presented in 1812 or in 1861.

General Davis says: "Unquestionably, the President's call for militia would be addressed to the Governors of the several States; such, indeed, is and always has been, the normal method of bringing any portion of the militia into the service of the United States; the authority to issue his orders to such officers of the militia as he may think proper" is a re-enactment of the act of Feb. 28, 1795 (1 Stats., 424), which was passed to meet an emergency. The emergency was so unusual that it is extremely unlikely that it will ever occur again; but out of an abundance of caution Congress evidently deemed it wise to retain the power in the President in the event of a similar happening in the future."

So long as the militia remains a State force it cannot be ordered out of the State, but when called into the service of the United States it can be. General Davis says, finally: "The mere fact that some provisions of the old militia law are re-enacted should not be interpreted to mean that a change of the traditional policy of the Government is in contemplation, for such is certainly not the case."

Though the customary and proper method of calling upon the militia is through a requisition upon the Governor of the State, the Supreme Court has held in "Houston vs. Moore," that "the President's orders may be given to the chief executive magistrate of the State, or to any militia officer he may think proper." The Secretary of War may issue the necessary orders for calling out the militia and his act is the act of the President.

3D BRIGADE CAMP.

The entire 3d Brigade, N.G.N.Y., in command of General Oliver, went into camp at Crescent, N.Y., from June 13 to 20, some 3,000 men being under canvas. The weather during the week greatly interfered with the instruction, but the men had ample opportunity to learn how to take care of themselves.

The organizations on duty were: First Regiment, Col. Robert T. Emmett; Co. I. of Mount Vernon; E. of Newburg; D. of Hudson; L. of Newburg; G. of Oneonta; H. of Binghamton; M. of Kingston; C. of Poughkeepsie; F. of Walton; A. of Yonkers; B. of Mt. Vernon, and K. of Poughkeepsie.

Second Regiment, Col. James H. Lloyd; Co. H. of Amsterdam; B. of Cohoes; F. of Schenectady; D. of Troy; C. of Troy; A. of Trop; L. of Saratoga; K. of Glens Falls; I. of Whitehall; G. of Gloversville; M. of Hoosick Falls, and E. of Schenectady.

Fourth Battalion, Major James H. Boyer; Co. A. of Utica; E. of Malone; B. of Utica; D. of Ogdensburg; G. of Mohawk; C. of Watertown.

Tenth Battalion, Major Clarence Strevell; Co. C. B. D. and A. all of Albany.

Troop B, Cavalry, 1st Lieut. H. S. Richmond, of Albany. The camp was known as Camp Odell, in honor of the Governor, who reviewed the brigade on June 17. It is stated that a brigade evening parade was held, although the Drill Regulations do not provide for such a ceremony.

The camp cost about \$50,000. The men erected their own tents, and each company cooked its own rations. General Oliver has expressed his satisfaction in the showing of the brigade in spite of the disagreeable weather conditions.

CAMP SERVICE OF 22d NEW YORK.

The 22d N.Y., in command of Col. Franklin Bartlett, on duty at the camp of instruction near Peekskill, N.Y., from June 13 to 20, put in about the worst seven days so far as weather is concerned in the history of the camp. Despite the deluge of rain, however, the regiment managed to gain some valuable instruction in its first field duty as a regiment of engineers. It was the first regiment ordered to camp that was left entirely to its own resources in caring for itself in the field.

When the first detail arrived at the camp on the morning of June 13, nothing but the bare ground was there for the regiment, but in a short time under the direction of Capt. F. C. Ringer, Q.M., Sibley tents were erected and laid out in proper order by the men of the regiment, and tent flies erected over the Buzzacott ovens.

So well was the Commissary Department managed under the direction of Capt. Henry S. Sternberger, C.S., assisted by Commissary Sergeant T. A. Denham, and a detail of six men, that by noon time there was a full supply of cooked rations, consisting of hot coffee, pork and beans, and bread and butter, a meal the rain-soaked men did ample justice to. The meals during the week included roast beef, corn beef and cabbage, potatoes, string beans, bacon and eggs, bread pudding, etc., and coffee at each meal.

In short order rain trenches were dug around each tent, leading into a main drain in each company street, and a supply of straw was furnished each tent in lieu of the board floor formerly used. Sleeping bags, filled with straw, replaced cots, much to the dissatisfaction of the critics of the new regime who objected to the men being turned out of their comfortable beds in such weather to harden them for service that might never be required of them. Even the cadets at the U.S. Military Academy, they said, when they go into camp have board floors, and straw is only used by the Regulars in a temporary

camp. The object of the innovation, however, is to teach the National Guardsmen to care for themselves. The most that these critics would concede was that straw should be used instead of cots on board floors.

The sick report when the regiment came home showed only one man sick in hospital. Surgeon Smith was in charge, assisted by Surgeon Terberry, of the 12th. Despite the most gloomy surroundings, officers and men went to work with a will to make the best of the conditions. Every moment was improved for instruction, and some work was accomplished in a downpour of rain. Company B, Captain Serrell, constructed a spar bridge across a ravine near the camp that won the admiration of General Roe and his engineer officer, Colonel Bogart, who was specially detailed to instruct. Company C, Captain Lillendahl, made one of the best maps of the country surrounding the camp yet produced. Company F, Captain Lowenbeln, constructed facines; Company A, Captain Murphy, and Company K, Captain Barber, performed reconnaissance work in a manner that surprised the instructing officer, Colonel Bogart. The entire regiment also engaged in the construction of an earthwork under the direction of Captain Dayton, of Co. G. The usual camp guard was mounted, but all Infantry drills were abandoned, because the rain left but little time for anything more than engineering. Lectures were given by Colonel Bogart on field engineering, and Governor Odell reviewed the regiment on the afternoon of June 18. The Rev. Dr. W. N. Dunnell, chaplain, conducted church service in the two large headquarter tents, June 14. When the regiment departed for home, it left an absolutely clean camp, even the remains of the camp fires were covered with clean dirt. About 65 members of the regiment were on duty.

MILITIA INSPECTIONS.

The result of the recent inspection of the National Guard of Idaho by Major Otto L. Hein, 3d U.S. Cav., shows a total of 440, with 140, or 31.82 per cent, absent; 45 married; 13 under age, and 2 over age. The commissioned and enlisted personnel is generally found to be intelligent, capable and very good physically. Owing to a lack of instruction the Guard is not up to the standard in drill. The uniform used is the U.S. Army uniform, generally in good condition, but in one company reported old and useless; two companies are without uniform. The armament of the guard generally is in good condition, and consists of United States magazine rifles for six companies, and Springfield rifles for one company; one company is without arms. None of the companies has any field equipment, camp equipage, drill books, records, returns or equipment for gallery and range practice. Armories generally are rented by companies. All company commanders report that 100 per cent of their organizations could be depended upon to enter the United States Service. Major Hein remarks that the Guard is susceptible of being made an efficient force, and is worthy of the material support of the State and the War Department. The instruction is generally reported as being limited and incomplete, but this is due to the lack of experience of the officers and non-commissioned officers and the absence of the necessary text books. There being no physical examination required, the Inspector considers the physical showing of the Guard a cause for surprise. All the organizations are reported as not being "sufficiently armed and equipped for active duty in the field" under section 14 of the act approved January 21, 1903, but the Inspector states that the Adjutant General has informed him that requisition will be made immediately for everything necessary to put the Guard on an efficient footing. The enlistment oath for the members of the State Guard now contains a clause requiring true faith and allegiance to the United States.

The special inspection of the Minnesota National Guard by Lieut. Col. Alfred Reynolds, 2d U.S. Inf., and Capt. Thomas F. Dwyer, 21st U.S. Inf., shows a total of 1,961, with 282 or 14.19 per cent, absent; married, 164; under eighteen, 11; over forty-five, 6. A general average of 71.43 per cent, could be depended upon to answer a call from the United States. The instruction is generally good, though there has been no preliminary instruction under the Small Arms Firing Regulations, nor has there been any gallery practice. Uniforms, arms and equipments generally in good condition; arm used, the Springfield, with the exception of the 2d Regiment, which is partially armed with the U.S. magazine rifle. The military appearance of the Guard is good in all organizations, and the personnel generally efficient, intelligent and capable. All organizations are reported as being "sufficiently armed and equipped for active duty in the field," though the battery of artillery is as yet without horses. All organizations have company rifle ranges upon which practice is had during six months of the year; there is also a State range at Lake City upon which practice is held annually, and generally accordingly to Firing Regulations. The oath of enlistment required by this State now contains the clause of allegiance to the United States. The time required for the assembling of organizations in case of an emergency is generally given as from two to four hours, except one organization, which would require from six to seven hours. Two company commanders report that they would be able to maintain a minimum strength of 56, the others giving 50 as the minimum.

SOME NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

The sight of National Guardsmen with excellent discipline loading their rifles under orders to make ready to fire, awed a mob of more than 2,000 men and boys, who were destroying property of the street railway company at Dubuque, Iowa, June 17. The mobs during the afternoon and evening had been stoning cars and destroying property of the street railway company. They had finally broken into the car barns and smashed the windows of every car and were rapidly wrecking the cars, when a company of militia came to the scene. Captain Thryft, in charge of the troops, gave a brief warning to the mob, ordering that the destruction cease. While he was speaking, he was met with derisive groans and a volley of bricks was hurled at the soldiers. Turning to his men Captain Thryft gave the command "Load." This action immediately awed the mob, which dispersed as rapidly as it could find means of escape. Great damage was done to the power house, however, before the rioters were dispersed by the militia.

We publish under our Army head a general order from the Department of the East relative to National Guard troops to take part in the Army maneuvers on the New England coast this summer. Other matters of interest to National Guardsmen appear elsewhere in our columns.

The troops of the District of Columbia N.G., when they take the field next month, will be clothed in khaki uniforms. General Harries has made a requisition to the War Department for a sufficient supply of the thin cotton clothing to equip the brigade. Lieutenant Commander Brummett has made application to headquarters for permission to take the naval battalion on a short cruise, to begin at 8 o'clock the evening of July 3 and terminate the morning or evening of July 5. The brigade will parade on July 4 in Washington.

By the adoption of the regulations for Small Arms Practice, prescribed by the War Department, the Philadelphia Inquirer states that the range work of the Pennsylvania Militia is greatly increased. "There is also additional work for the company commanders. In that they are directed to provide themselves with a Record Book and will keep a careful and accurate

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A record, showing every shot fired over the range by members of his company, giving name, distance shot, date of practice or qualifications, and when a qualifying score has been made will be so indicated. The regulations requiring a qualification at 300 yards will cause some little trouble, as very few of the ranges maintained in this State are equipped with a range for that distance. To secure one the 1st Infantry range at Essington, where nearly the entire 1st Brigade is required to practice, propose to increase the charge for the use of their range \$100 instead of \$75. As the allowance from the State is only \$75, the company would have to put up the difference. They will enjoy that.

Owing to labor troubles in Richmond, Va., it was found necessary to order out some 1,000 National Guardsmen on June 24, to preserve order. While troops were attempting to move the first cars from the east end barns a mob assembled and torpedoed the track. Captain Skilton, Co. C, 1st Regiment, was shot in the leg. There was no return fire. At last accounts the troops had complete control of the situation.

The report of Col. James G. White, Inspector of Rifle Practice of Massachusetts for 1902 just issued, is a neat document of 128 pages, giving a complete record of marksmanship of every individual and organization for the year. The percentage of efficiency is 94.98 per cent, a gain over 1901 of 4.36 per cent. This establishes the highest record ever attained. Out of an enrolment of 5,560 officers and men 5,281 qualified with the rifle in the several grades.

Lieut. Henry C. Wilson, of the 71st N.Y., has sailed for Europe, and while abroad will visit Bisley during the shooting there. With Lieut. Col. Wells, Lieut. Casey, Lieut. Wells and Sergeant Doyle, of the 71st, who are members of the Inter-National American rifle team, he will make up a team of five to represent the 71st in any and all matches such a team can enter. Companies B and G will visit Lake George on Labor Day and take part in the unveiling of a monument erected by the Society of Colonial Wars.

Rifle shooting in the 9th N.Y. shows marked improvement this season, and with such an excellent coach as Ordnance Sergeant John Corrie, the men are showing a greater interest than ever before, and his methods of instruction have grown very popular. A regimental rifle team will be selected out of 50 candidates.

Mrs. James B. Frazier, the wife of the Governor of Tennessee, entertained the Frazier Guards, Company M, 3d Inf., N.G.S.T., with a delightful informal reception at her home on Oak street, Chattanooga, Tenn., on June 16. Assisting her, Mrs. Frazier had a party of the city's prettiest girls, and the men, attired in summer uniforms, the occasion being one of the most enjoyable in the history of the organization. Gov. Frazier is an encourager of the National Guard in Tennessee, and assisted by Adjutant General Hannah, expects to build up a strong brigade. The Frazier Guards, named in his honor, are considered the best drilled organization in the State, and are in command of Capt. Henry P. Fry, a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute.

Drum Major A. G. Menzies, of the 12th N.Y., who has completed 25 years of service with the command, including service with the 12th Volunteers in the war with Spain, has been presented by the Field Music with a handsome gold watch and fob. Adjutant DeRussy made the presentation on behalf of the men.

A whale boat belonging to the 2d Naval Battalion of New York, in command of Boatswain's Mate A. S. Haviland, while sailing in upper New York Bay on Sunday afternoon, June 21, was capsized in a squall before she could be luffed up, and her sheets being tied, could not be eased quick enough to spill the wind. No lives were lost and the crew were rescued by the revenue cutter Hudson.

Although the army drill season is over, members of the 1st Battery are so enthusiastic in their military duties that Captain Wendel, upon request, has granted permission for instruction in signalling, and this has commenced, Lieut. T. F. Schmidt taking charge of the class. The men are being instructed in both the Morse and the Signal Code. Since the battery has occupied its new armory, applications for enlistment have largely increased. Great care, however, is taken to enlist only the very best material, and no applicant who cannot attend to his military duties is enlisted. This, together with Captain Wendel's progressive administration, which is so ably seconded by his officers, accounts for the success and well known efficiency of the battery. The summer night festival to be held by the Non Coms on July 3 at Fort Wendel promises to be an interesting event. The officers of the battery have presented Captain Wendel with a handsome oil portrait of himself, which now adorns his headquarters.

Mr. Thomas B. Franklin, a conductor on the West Shore Railroad, informs us that he found on his train, which left West Point on the day of the graduating exercises, June 11, a pin in the car occupied by General and Mrs. MacArthur, and which, from the initial on it, he presumes belongs to Mrs. MacArthur. This information has been sent to General MacArthur in California. While waiting to hear from him we call attention to the matter, as the pin may possibly belong to some one else.

NO MATTER

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FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A correspondent of The London Daily News, which has a reputation for caution and accuracy, telegraphs from Sofia that the revolutionary leaders have determined upon a desperate expedient. Having obtained a quantity of plague bacilli from India, they threaten to infect Constantinople, Salonica, and possibly Berlin, if the powers do not intervene in their behalf with the Turkish Government. The recent dynamite outrages at Salonica are an indication of the recklessness of the leading spirits of the present rebellion.

A frightful explosion took place at Woolwich arsenal, England, on June 18 in the lyddite factory by which 14 men were killed and 13 injured. Several of the victims were literally blown to pieces. Six additional men are missing, and it is believed that they were also killed. The remains of the victims were collected in buckets. The building was completely wrecked. The roof was blown off and the interior collapsed. The explosion is attributed to the bursting of a shell.

A new submarine destroyer has been invented. "It reads like a myth," the Engineer says, "but apparently there is truth in it. The new antidote, according to report, is discharged in the direction the submarine lies in, and, since the splash of a submarine is visible two miles away, this is relatively easy. Apparently—at least so we are told—it reaches the submarine by virtue of the attraction of metal. Having arrived, it sticks to the boat by suction, and enveloping it, makes things unpleasant for propellers and so forth. As we have said, it reads like a myth, and suggests Jules Verne, but it is shortly to be experimented with all the same."

The official trials of the British torpedo gunboat Jason were recently concluded on the Clyde, the vessel having been fitted with new boilers of the improved Thornycroft type and new machinery at the works of the Fairfield Company. The program included a thirty hours' one-fifth power trial, a three hours' full-power trial, and speed trials on the measured mile. The mean speed on the three hours' full-power trial—5,700 indicated horse-power—just under 22 knots—21.95—was far in excess of anything that was anticipated.

The Wolf, the torpedo boat destroyer handed over to the Admiralty Committee for tests, goes out from Falmouth when the sea is rough with the view of trying to get conditions as to hogging and sagging corresponding to those attained in the dock by suspending the

ship at special points of support. First there were placed in the hull twenty-four instruments all calculated to ensure accuracy in comparisons as regards stress or strains. The vessel was then supported only at the center, which would represent the condition when it was hogging on a wave crest, and afterwards the hull was carried on two points about 165 ft. apart to simulate the case of two waves lifting each end of the ship while the center sagged. The results agree with the theoretical calculations. It has been found that the changes from one to another—from sagging to hogging—are not so sudden as is generally supposed.

Admiral Sir John Fisher, R.N., who has been selected to succeed Admiral Sir Charles Hotham as commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, was appointed Second Sea Lord on Feb. 19, 1902. In his early years in the British Navy he saw service against the Russians and the Chinese, and later on distinguished himself at the bombardment of Alexandria and against Arabi's army. In 1886 he was appointed Director of Naval Ordnance and Torpedoes, a post held until 1891, when he was made Admiral-Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard. From Portsmouth he went to the Admiralty as a Lord Commissioner and Comptroller of the Navy, and filled this important office for five years. On leaving the Admiralty Sir John Fisher went to the North America and West Indies Station as commander-in-chief, and from this appointment was transferred to the Mediterranean.

In 1871 Germany was a nation of 39,000,000 inhabitants, of whom 60 per cent. were engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1900 it had increased to an empire of 58,000,000 inhabitants, of whom 35 per cent. were engaged in agricultural, and 65 per cent.—nearly two-thirds—in industry and trade.

Colonel Weidner, of the 10th Wurttemberg infantry, has contributed to the Militär-Wochenblatt two articles upon the value of fortified positions in warfare, with special reference to the South African operations. He believes the experience of the war proved that the Boers suffered themselves to be misled by the use of such positions, and had therefore troubled experiences leading to disaster. They should not have been delayed on the Tugela by the strong position of Ladysmith, and they should not have been detained at Paardeberg, when, as Colonel Weidner believes, they might have retreated.

In reply to the reminder of the commander-in-chief that only two corps of the British army are entitled to wear linen collars, the attention of Lord Roberts has been called to the fact that linen collars were worn fifty years ago, as was proved by portraits in the United Service Club. The Duke of Cambridge was responsible for this prohibition. After two weeks' deliberation the War Office has now issued a new general order decreeing that the privilege of wearing linen collars shall be extended to all officers with the service dress, but "only as a tentative measure." The careful consideration and calculation devoted to the matter may be seen from the provision in the order that "not more than one-eighth inch of collar is to show above the collar of the jacket."

Included in the march past of the Leeds (Eng.) Royal Garrison, Volunteer Artillery, were ten powerful steam engines which marched as well as they could to the strains of the regimental band, wheeling to the right or left, advancing or retiring and falling into their places during the formation at the word of command. The account of the review appearing in the Army and Navy Gazette says: "After the march past the brigade division advanced and retired in battery columns, and then advanced again in column of route. The first steam battery was then ordered to take up a position and come into action at the top of the hill above the racecourse, while the second steam battery and the third horse battery were ordered to leave the ground and proceed for five minutes in opposite directions, when they were to wheel round and come with all speed to the assistance of the battery, which was supposed to be in danger on the hill top. In performing this operation the horse battery found it necessary to unlumber the guns and swing them round by hand, but the steam batteries were able to turn in the roadway without unlumbering. Returning to the course the horse battery took up a position halfway up the hill, while the steam battery mounted briskly to the top and came quickly into action. A line was then

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re-formed, and the division advanced in review order and gave the general salute."

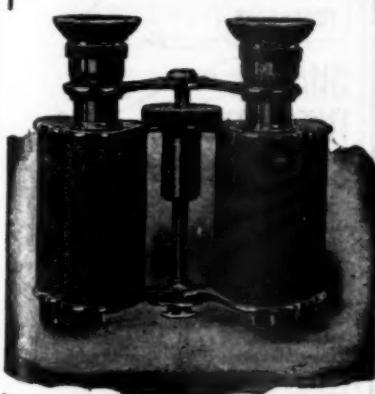
To the allegation that commissioned officers in abnormally large numbers have left the British army since the close of the Boer War, the Army and Navy Gazette of London replies that the fact is exactly the reverse. It holds that even those officers whose means or eligibility for pensions would enable them to quit the service without embarrassment show no great desire to retire, and that the vacancies for commissions in the regular army are by no means numerous. With regard to the militia and the volunteers the case is different. In the militia alone there is a shortage of seven hundred or eight hundred officers, while the shortage in the volunteers is not far from two thousand. These shortages lead to the conclusion that service in the British forces is not attractive. In neither the militia nor in the volunteers is there any prospect of a regular career, and, moreover, those who would be willing to give a portion of their time are heavily handicapped by the attendant expenses.

The projected visit to the United States of the English polo team in the fall has been abandoned, owing to the impossibility of the military members of the team obtaining the necessary leave of absence from the War Office in Pall Mall.

The contractors' trials of the battleship Arpad at Polda recently are reported to have resulted in a maximum speed of 20.12 knots and an average speed of 19.65 knots during the six hours' trip. According to these figures the Arpad is the fastest battleship in the world.

General von Blume, writing in the Militär-Wochenblatt upon the heavy burden thrown upon officers and non-commissioned officers by the two years' service, which has now for some years been in force in the German infantry, says that it cannot be denied that company officers and the non-commissioned officers serving with them, are seriously overworked throughout the year. The period of rest which formerly intervened between the return of time-expired men to their homes and the arrival of their successors has been almost suppressed. The pressure of daily work, according to General von Blume, affords no opportunity of acquiring that scientific knowledge and intellectual culture which are necessary in the officer, and does not prepare the non-commissioned officers for the civil duties which are before them.

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THE NAVY'S FOOD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It is a well understood fact that the Navy Department finds continual difficulty in keeping the strength of enlisted men up to the adequate number, and that in recent years extraordinary efforts have been made in the interior cities of the country to secure men and also that the most of these do not re-enlist after serving their first enlistment. Before saying what I have to say, let me explain that the writer is quite well acquainted with the naval Service and it is in the way of friendly interest that supposed delinquencies are pointed out here. I have known of probably a half dozen young men who enlisted in the Navy in an inland city, all of them intelligent, bright fellows from good families, and (with one exception) not lazy, "harum scarum" or wild characters in any sense. Their terms of enlistment have all expired and not one of them will re-enlist. Their complaints are entirely and bitterly against the food served aboard ships. I am aware that from time to time articles appear in newspapers and in the Service journals praising the American Navy for its superiority in regard to the food provided the sailors; and I am also aware of the fact that the chatter and kicking of soldiers and sailors is sometimes chronic and not always worthy of strict attention. At the same time I have been at pains to inquire closely about the Navy food complaint. I know a few things from personal observation myself, but what I have seen was creditable to the Service.

It will not do to overlook such complaints when they are universal, nor expect official reports and copies of "bills of fare" to knock out these loudly voiced statements. The thing is simply this: These sailors like the Service, admire their officers and the ships, but they are not re-enlisting because they say plainly that they are not well fed, either in stuff or in quantity. Official reports when shown them are laughed at. To my mind there is basis of a positive sort for the trouble; it will continue to prevent enlistments and make recruiting harder and harder if not corrected. These young fellows do not expect hotel fare on shipboard, but they do expect to fare as well as the Regular troops do in garrison, which entirely too many of them are uniting in swearing that they do not.

NEPTUNE.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CANNON.—At 25,000 yards, which is 400 yards under 15 miles, the 16-inch breech-loading rifle has a striking energy of 27,000 foot-tones and will perforate 11 inches of Krupp armor. The time of flight of the projectile would be 55.1 seconds.

THIRD.—The 1st Battery of Field Artillery will not go to Washington, D.C., until early next fall, according to present intentions.

M. A. E.—You can probably get the information you desire from the Records of the Rebellion, published by the U. S. Government.

J. W. A.—The question of the appointment of a retired enlisted man to the Philippine Scouts as an officer has never yet been presented to the War Department, but it is stated there that it would be decided as advisable. These appointments are made only upon the recommendation of the commanding general, Division of the Philippines, and all applications should be made to him.

J. W. M.—The 25th U.S. Infantry is scheduled to come home from the Philippines in 1904.

SUBSCRIBER asks if an enlisted man of the Army can make an allotment to parents or guardian as prescribed in the A.R. if serving in the United States? Answer: Yes.

J. G. B.—As far as is known at the War Department no copyright has been issued on blue prints of parts of Krag rifle. For positive information would suggest that you write to Mr. August Reymert, 9 Pine street, New York, the attorney for the Krag rifle.

McK.—A contract surgeon has no actual rank but can serve as recorder or as a member of a board of survey if he is so assigned in the order convening the board.

INQUIRER.—The 5th U.S. Infantry will sail from Manila for New York the latter part of July next.

R. F. D.—Company A, 8th U.S. Infantry, will probably be ordered from Alaska this year to another station.

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BORN.

BROWN.—At San Diego, Cal., May 19, 1903, twin daughters to the wife of Lieut. Walter S. Brown, 10th U.S. Inf.

OVENSHINE.—At San Francisco, Cal., June 17, 1903, to the wife of Capt. A. T. Ovenshine, 7th Inf., a son.

FUGER.—At Fort McDowell, Angel Island, Cal., June 11, 1903, to the wife of Capt. F. W. Fuger, 13th Inf., a son, Frederick William, Jr.

HEILBERG.—At Fort Meade, S.D., June 17, 1903, to the wife of Capt. E. R. Heilberg, 6th Cav., a daughter.

MORRISON.—At El Paso, Texas, June 8, 1903, to the wife of Mr. Hugh R. Morrison, son of Capt. J. T. Morrison, U.S.A., retired, a son.

SCHULZ.—At Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., June 22, 1903, a daughter, Katherine Louise, to the wife of Lieut. Edward H. Schulz, C.E.

MARRIED.

ARMSTRONG-BROWN.—At Hackensack, N.J., June 24, Lieut. George Rutledge Armstrong, 6th U.S. Inf., and Miss Kate Brown, daughter of Col. Justin Morris Brown, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Brown.

CARSON-NICKERSON.—At Shoshone Indian Agency, Wyoming, Capt. Thomas G. Carson, 10th U.S. Cav., and Miss Alta Mae Nickerson, eldest daughter of Capt. H. G. Nickerson.

FOSTER-HAY.—At Fort Russell, Wyo., June 17, 1903, Capt. Charles W. Foster, U.S. Art. Corps, and Miss Mildred Hay, daughter of Hon. Henry G. Hay.

KOERPER-FRETWEIL.—At Savannah, Ga., June 24, 1903, Miss Florence Meta Fretwell, daughter of Mr. and

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MARSHALL-SCOTT.—At Onigum, Minn., June 10, 1903, Miss Bessie Scott, daughter of Major G. L. Scott, 10th U.S. Cav., to Mr. George E. Marshall.

McKENNEY-CONKLIN.—At Washington, D.C., June 24, 1903, Lieut. Henry J. McKenney, 14th U.S. Cav., and Miss Amy L. Conklin.

MOREY-PALM.—At Austin, Texas, June 18, 1903, Lieut. Lewis S. Morey, 12th U.S. Cav., and Miss Irene M. Palm.

RUSSELL-MASON.—At Warrenton, Va., June 17, 1903, Mr. Edward Allen Russell and Miss Maria Page Mason, sister of Major Charles F. Mason, Med. Dept., U.S.A.

SAYLES-HUNTINGTON.—At Charlottesville, Va., June 15, 1903, Ensign William Randall Sayles, Jr., U.S.N., and Miss Eleanor Huntington, daughter of Col. R. W. Huntington, U.S.M.C., retired.

WIETING-COLE.—At Hackensack, N.J., June 19, 1903, Miss Grace D. Cole to Mr. O. L. Wieting, son of the late Capt. O. L. Wieting, U.S.A., and grandson of the late Gen. I. Vodges, U.S.A.

FEALY-MURPHY.—At Washington, D.C., June 23, 1903, Lieut. Thomas J. Fealy, 1st U.S. Inf., and Miss Minnie C. Murphy.

UNDERWOOD-GRAVES.—At Washington, D.C., June 4, 1903, Miss Arabella A. Graves, daughter of the late Major W. Preston Graves, 2d U.S. Art., to Mr. Henry Lewis Underwood.

DIED.

HUGHES.—At Newark, N.J., June 17, 1903, Robert W. Hughes, an employee of the Ordnance Department, U.S.A., for over twenty years.

ROCK.—June 21, Andrian Bernard Rock, son of Asst. Engr. and Mrs. S. M. Rock, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, aged ten months.

SYPHER.—At Washington, D.C., June 23, 1903, Mary wife of Brig. Gen. J. Hale Sypher, and mother of Lieut. J. H. Sypher, U.S.N.

WEST.—At Washington, D.C., June 13, 1903, Miss Marian Somers West, sister of Capt. Parker W. West, 11th U.S. Cav.

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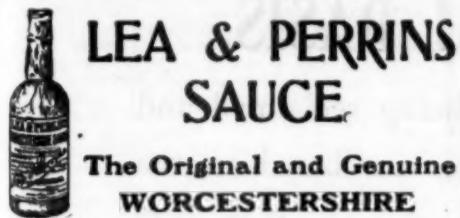
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CUBA'S LAST BUCCANEERS.

As late as the year 1825 the waters adjacent to Porto Rico were infested by a blood-thirsty band of pirates, led by a Spaniard named Confrecinas. It was the proud boast of the buccaneer chief that he neither gave nor asked quarter. In March of the year mentioned Captain John Drake Sloat, who twenty-one years later raised the American flag over California, was placed in command of the sloop-of-war Grampus, with orders to proceed to the West Indies and wipe the pirates of the ocean. The Grampus cruised for some weeks without catching sight of any pirate vessel. One morning, while the sloop was lying at anchor in the harbor of San Juan, a man who had swum ashore from a merchant vessel captured by Confrecinas, reported that the pirate brig was anchored in the Boca de Inferno (Mouth of Hell), an obscure harbor some miles up the coast, waiting to attack a heavily laden schooner which was to sail from San Juan that very day.

Confrecinas knew the Grampus well, so to make sure of his prey, Captain Sloat placed a heavily armed crew and cannon loaded with grape on board the schooner, and sailed forth. The pirates, unsuspecting any resistance, bore down on the disguised vessel, with the black flag and skull and cross-bones at the brig's masthead. Not a move was made by Sloat and his crew until the vessels were almost alongside, when the marines arose from the deck and poured a deadly fire into the brig. Confrecinas rallied his men, and for some time kept up a running fight, showing great skill in manipulating his crippled vessel. He was finally forced to run his brig ashore. Forty of the crew, with the buccaneer chief, were captured by waiting soldiers. They were taken to San Juan, court-martialed the next day, and shot. Confrecinas was the last to die. When they attempted to bind his eyes he threw the men aside, ridiculed the priest, and exclaimed in a loud voice:

"I have slain hundreds with my own hands, and I

know how to die. Fire." He fell pierced by many bullets, the last and most bloodthirsty of the buccaneers of that region.—Harper's Weekly.

The British War Office has issued a statement of the cost of the wars of the past ten years in which British or native troops had been engaged. In 1895 the Chitral Expedition cost £1,222,600, its duration was seven months, and the troops employed were 5,000 British and 10,400 native. In 1895-96 the Ashanti Expedition occupied two months, 1,000 British and 1,000 native troops were employed, and the cost was £192,400, inclusive of about £100,000 defrayed from army funds. The Matabeleland Expedition in 1896 and the two Mashonaland Expeditions in 1896-97 cost altogether £2,586,907. The Sudan Expeditions in 1896 and 1899 lasted nine months, 7,500 British and 12,500 native troops were employed, and the cost was £2,415,000. The campaign on the north-west frontier of India in 1897-98 extended over eight months, it cost £2,600,000, and the troops employed were 15,000 British and 37,000 native. The approximate cost of the South African war, lasting two years and eight months, in 1899-1902, is given up to March 31, 1903, against army votes only as £187,725,700. The troops employed are stated to have been 365,693 British and 82,742 Colonial. The Ashanti Expedition of 1900, lasting nine months, £428,000. Finally, the China campaign of 1900-1, covering a period of six and two-thirds months, engaged the services of 2,300 British and 18,700 native troops, while its approximate cost to March 31, 1903, was £5,827,800.

With regard to the loss of Lieut. Colonel Plunkett of the British army, together with his command, in a fight with the forces of the Mad Mullah in Somaliland on April 17, the Army and Navy Gazette of London says that if Colonel Plunkett had subordinated his desire to close with the enemy to the requirements of the operations and to the plans of his chief, the campaign might now be over, the Mullah having been crushed between the advancing forces of General Manning moving westwards from Galadi, Major Gough moving south from Danop, and the Abyssinians coming up from the southwest. The British forces would then have been free to evacuate Italian Somaliland, without danger of molestation from an enemy, and the prestige of British arms would have been enormously increased. On the morning of April 17, says our British contemporary, Colonel Plunkett, in disobedience of orders, allowed his column, sent out for the relief of Captain Olively, to be drawn on by the retiring enemy, until at a distance of seven miles from camp he was fallen upon and crushed, after a most gallant defence, by vastly superior numbers. As the first-fruits of this initial error a portion of Major Gough's column, reconnoitring southwards from Danop, almost shared the same fate on April 23, and after a splendid fight was ordered to retire to Bohotle.

Major George A. Peters, of the Toronto, Canada, Light Horse, described in a recent lecture a new automatic target of his own invention, for which the Canadian Military Gazette predicts a great future. The device consists of a target, which may be designated the Substantive Target, divided into a number of sections sufficient to satisfy the demands of the marksman for the accurate localization of his shot, each section of which is separately electrically connected with an annunciator or dummy target, situated in close proximity to the marksman. The face of the annunciator is divided into sections cor-

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ponding precisely with the sections of the target at which the shot is fired, and the impact of the bullet on any section is announced by the dropping of a disk on the corresponding section of the annunciator. There is also an apparatus called the challenge board, by which the working efficiency of the conducting wires and of the annunciator may be tested; and a restoring apparatus, by means of which any disks on the annunciator which may have been disturbed by the shot are replaced by pressing a button. The target is made of 1-4-inch steel boiler-plate.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS ON PACIFIC COAST. From San Francisco.

Gaelic, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, June 27.
Hong Kong Maru, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong July 7.
China, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong July 15.
Sonoma, Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney, N.S.W., July 16.
Doric, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, July 23.
Nippon Maru, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, July 21.
Ventura, Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney, N.S.W., Aug. 6.
Siberia, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, Aug. 8.
Coptic, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, Aug. 18.

From Tacoma.

Victoria, Yokohama and Hong Kong June 26.
Shawmut, Yokohama and Hong Kong June 29.

From Vancouver, B.C.

Moana, Honolulu, Brisbane and Sydney, N.S.W., June 26.
Athenian, Yokohama and Hong Kong June 29.
Empress of China, Yokohama and Hong Kong July 6.
Miowera, Honolulu, Brisbane and Sydney, N.S.W., July 24.
Empress of India, Yokohama and Hong Kong, July 27.
Aorangi, Honolulu, Brisbane and Sydney, N.S.W., Aug. 21.

From Tacoma.

Victoria, Yokohama and Hong Kong June 26.
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VERY TALL.

A sailor belonging to one of His Majesty's ships returned home rather unexpectedly.

"Why, what's up, Jack?" asked his old father when he saw him.

"Had to put back; too rough, dad," said the tar, jocularly.

"Too rough? Well, that's yer modern navy, is it, with yer quick-firers and torpedo catchers? Too rough, eh? Why, Jack, me boy, I remember when I was in the old Grampus we was in a gale, and it did blow! Well, it blowed so hard the skipper gave orders to cut away the mast, and no sooner did the carpenter appear on deck than the wind blowed the teeth right clean hout of 'is saw."

"That's nothing," said Jack. "Yesterday the wind happened to veer round, and caught our guns 'end on,' and it blowed the breeches clean out of all of 'em!"

"Jack, me boy," answered the old man, "give us yer 'and; ye was cut hout for the navy, I see, and I'm right proud of ye." —Canadian Military Gazette.

SUBDUE PROFANITY.

Some years ago, in a South of Ireland garrison town, there was stationed an officer, whom we may call X—, who had achieved a reputation almost as great as that of "Damnation Tucker" for strong language. One day Lord Wolseley was expected for an inspection, and X— received from a brother officer a serious warning against the use of "cuss-words" while the commander-in-chief, who was known to hold strong views on the subject, was present.

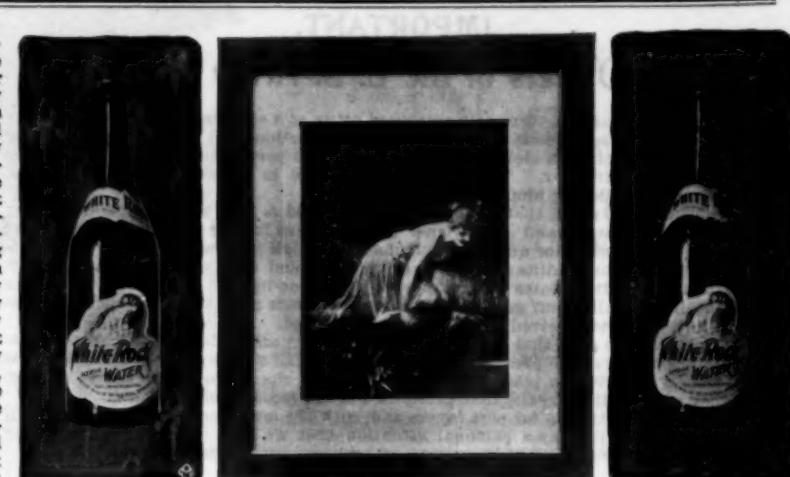
The great soldier at length arrived, and the inspection began. In the course of the proceedings X— had to order his trumpeter to sound the "charge." The order was duly given, but, to X—'s chagrin, the unhappy man blew the "retreat." Then X— braced himself up for the usual volley. Suddenly, however, he caught Wolseley's eye upon him. What to say he knew not. The curses that were upon his lips died, and yet speak he must. For a moment he looked wildly round. Then suddenly, as though it were an inspiration, he turned quickly upon his unhappy victim, and roared out, to the intense amusement of his brother officers, "You naughty, naughty trumpeter!"

The July Century is distinctively a fiction number; and the list of stories is long and varied enough to please the most omnivorous appetite for fiction. Easily first in interest is Homer B. Hulbert's "The Sign of the Jumna," telling the thril-

ling details of a British subaltern's search among the Himalayas for literary treasure trove. The July issue brings, too, the long expected "Unpublished Letters by Sir Walter Scott," with notes by Mrs. Mary Anne Watts Hughes, to whom the letters were written. Dr. William Hayes Ward answers the question asked by so many since a recent letter of the Emperor William, "Who Was Hammurabi?" The article tells of the recent discoveries at Susa of the earliest code of law. It carries back the history of law for a thousand and years or more. It tells us how strong was the sense of justice at a period which we have been too ready to regard as wholly barbaric. In St. Nicholas for July Frances Courtenay Baylor has a cavalry story, Howard Pyle gives us an account of King Arthur and His Knights, Fanny Gwen Ford sketches some ancient fleets, and Pardee McFadden describes the origin of our flag. These are a few sample articles from the thirty articles and departments found in the number. Miss Ford tells us that the shape of the Chinese junk is due to the fact that one of the emperors directed that the vessels should be made in the shape of his imperial foot.

The fortieth anniversary of the great battle of Gettysburg is marked in the July number of Scribner's Magazine by General Gordon's vivid descriptive paper, certainly the most brilliant account of it that the Confederate side of the conflict has produced. General Gordon contributes his personal explanation of how the Confederates failed to seize Cemetery Ridge, the key of the whole situation, on the evening of the first day's battle when the Federal troops were routed. General Gordon begged for the opportunity to occupy the position but was prevented by superior orders. His account of the critical struggle on the third day, culminating in Pickett's charge, is most stirring and eloquent. Summing up the whole battle he asserts that had Lee's orders been promptly and cordially executed, Meade's center on the third day would have been penetrated and the Union Army overwhelmingly defeated. By the way of contrast is Charles E. Magoon's account of what the War Department at the present day has achieved in the Civil Government of Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines.

The Engineer calls attention to the fact that every steam engine, whether in a ship of war or not, is subject to ruling conditions of speed, average pressure, ratio of expansion, and vacuum, which being present, the economical efficiency is the highest possible. The problem presented to the designer of machinery for warships turns mainly on the fact that there is a particular size of engine for a given horse-



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power that is the best. Now, it is clear that the size of the engine must be in some way fixed by the speed of the ship. In the mercantile marine this speed is fairly constant; the horse-power is fairly constant, and the engines may be made just the right size to attain maximum economy. In warships the case is entirely different, and the designer has to decide whether he will put in engines which shall be most economical at high speed, low speed, or intermediate speed. The conditions are extremely complex, and it is by no means certain that the correct solution has ever been reached. The temptation to make the engines most economical at full power is very great, for in the struggle to get the utmost possible out of the machinery, economy per indicated horse-power per hour is of the last importance, because it helps the boilers.

We have received from the Bethlehem Steel Company of South Bethlehem, Pa., two photographs of a large steel car recently built for the company's use in transporting iron and steel castings of great size and weight. This car is the largest in the world, having a length of 103 feet, 10 1/2 inches over couplers, a width of 9 feet 9 inches, height 10 feet 2 1/4 inches, carrying capacity of 300,000 pounds and total weight of 196,420 pounds. In the photographs the car is shown loaded

with two castings for the 12,000-ton forging press built by the Bethlehem Steel Company for the Carnegie Steel Company. Each casting is 21 feet 4 inches long, 2 feet 8 inches wide, and 11 feet 6 inches in height. These castings are, so far as known, the largest steel castings in the world, the amount of metal necessary for each being about 325,000 pounds. Six 40-ton open hearth furnaces are required to provide the metal for each casting. The total weight of the car loaded with two castings was 473,420 pounds. These details serve to show the enormous advance that has been made in iron and steel manufacturing in this country as well as the great capacity and complete equipment of the Bethlehem company's plant.

Wilkinson & Fisher, Washington, D.C., report the following patents issued June 16: Boat launching apparatus, life, S. H. Ury; firearm ejector, G. W. Bartholomew; firearm, recoil-operated, J. M. Browning; life belt, F. W. Kern; life belt, pneumatic, J. A. Malmqvist; ordnance firing attachment, G. Gerdon; propeller, vessel, B. Charles; tent, sanitary, S. A. McIntyre.

At Lafayette, Ind., on June 4, Mr. C. B. Wiggins won the first amateur average and Mr. C. O. LeCompte second amateur average, both using "Infallible" smokeless powder.

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BRENTANO'S, Union Square, New York

U. S. Engineer Office, 2001 I St., N. W., Washington, D. C., June 10, 1903. Sealed proposals for construction of a highway bridge across Potomac River at Washington, D. C., will be received here until 12 M., July 2, 1903, and then publicly opened. Information furnished intending bidders on application. Chas. J. Allen, Lt. Col., Engrs.

